The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 171. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1894—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PEACE IN THE FOLD.

Republican Camps Are Quiet Before the Convention.

RAYMOND IN THE LEAD.

Kochersperger Continues His Principal Opponent.

LOSER MAY GET SHRIEVALTY

Contests Promised in Many Ward Primaries Tomorrow.

WEST SIDE HAS MANY CANDIDATES

Despite the storm signals of Monday evening all was peace and harmony at the headquarters of the various candidates for the Republican nomination for County Treasurer yesterday. A few of the busybodies were predicting dire calamities, and some were for factional warfare, but the responsible friends of the candidates counseled moderation and consideration for the opposing candidates. It was admitted that Mr. Strassheim's candidacy was not helped by the boisterous methods of his friends in the Twenty-fourth Ward. Mr. Strassheim is really not seriously considered as a candidate for Treasurer. His candidacy is being utilized, however, to make trouble for Mr. Raymond in the North Division. It is giving trouble to Mr. Raymond, because it is now seen the election of the delegates pledged to his support will be contested in every North Side ward, including his own. His friends, however, are confident he will win out. An impartial investigation of all the facts and reports, too, indicates Mr. Raymond is far in the lead of Mr. Kochersperger, who is the real competitor for the place. There are circumstances, however, which might make a Kochersperger a more formidable candidate than he is at present. The Strassheim men are fighting against Raymond. The fight may engender so much bitterness that when Strassheim drops out his friends will go to the support of Kochersperger. But that presupposes Raymond will not be nominated on the first ballot. The Raymond men will not admit this, and the figures seem to be on their side.

The Kochersperger men, however, are working like beavers. They have headquarters in the Grand Pacific Hotel, another in the Chamber of Commerce Building, and still a third in the Stock Exchange Building. The West Side supporters of Mr. Kochersperger meet in the latter place to compare notes and to make preparations for the contest. They have given the Raymond men notice of contest in the Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Fifteenth Wards. They are on the defensive in all the other wards except the Eighteenth and the Nineteenth Wards, which they concede to Smyth, Mamer, and Betz.

West Side Candidates in Plenty.

One of the troubles with the West Side contingent is it has too many candidates, and those candidates are rather persistent. Mr. Knopf wants to be Probate Clerk, Mr. Kunstman wants to be President of the County Board, Mr. Riderberg wants to be County Clerk, and it is said E. J. Dwyer, too, cherishes the hope that he may find a place on the ticket. All these aspirants cannot be satisfied. There are numerous candidates too for the County Commissionerships belonging to the same section. All the candidates are eager, and most of them are going to be disappointed.

The conservative leaders of all the sections of the party are trying to restrain the hot heads. But they will have difficulty, and it is feared the contests in many of the wards tomorrow will be more than animated. It is feared, moreover, the fight will be carried into the convention and that there will be a bitter struggle in the Committee on Credentials. There were storm signals out yesterday. At both the Raymond and Kochersperger headquarters the Temporary Chairmanship was discussed, and it was feared there would be a fight over it. The Temporary Chairman appoints the Committee on Credentials. Several contesting delegations are looked for, and much depends on who shall control the committee that passes on the contest. John M. Smyth, Graeme Stewart, and George B. Swift were suggested in connection with the temporary Chairmanship on the Raymond side. Ald. Mann, C. S. Deneen, and A. W. Pulver were talked of on the Kochersperger side. Some suggested E. G. Keith, L. C. Collins, or W. J. Campbell as a Chairman who would be quite impartial. The fact that the discussion has begun this early shows how eagerly the fight is being carried on.

There will be contests in all the wards tomorrow except the First, Fourth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first. The contests will be especially bitter in the Second, where John Horan and George Gibbs are fighting over the Committeemanship; in the Fifth, where Billy Kent is again on the warpath; in the Eighth, where Dexter Burke is leading a fight against the Westerfield-Welsh combination; and in the Twenty-ninth, where Tim Hogan has taken the field against Buck McCarthy. The contests in the Third, Ninth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Thirty-second Wards will also be most interesting.

Mild Fight for County Judgeship.

The fight for the County Judgeship is proceeding rather tamely. Mr. Carter will have a larger following than was at first supposed. B. A. Eckhart is working for him in the Eleventh Ward, and he will also work hard to obtain a goodly portion of the delegation in the Twelfth. But Mr. Neely continues to lead in the contest. John A. Henry was suggested as a new candidate yesterday. There is yet a strong feeling among the conservative Republicans that Mr. John J. Knickerbocker would be the most formidable candidate against Judge Scales.

Henry Esdohr, George Betz, and Phil Knopf are the leading candidates for County Clerk, and the suggestion of James Pease as a compromise candidate does not meet with much favor. However, the main interest centers on the Treasurership. The badly defeated candidate for Treasurer may yet lead as the nominee for Sheriff, and singularly little is heard of the avowed candidates.

Most of the present members of the County Board, Kunstman, McNichols, Cunningham, Burmeister, Lundberg, and perhaps Netterstrom, will be renominated without considerable opposition. Cogswell and Kallis will probably be dropped, and there is some feeling also against Peacock, not so much on his own account as because of the peculiar tactics of his backers. The northwestern wards have two strong candidates, Joseph F. Haas and William Mill. Both may be nominated. Much depends on the make up of the ticket. George W. Spencer and E. D. Connor are the leading candidates on the South Side for Cogswell's place, though David Martin of the Fourth Ward has many friends. E. H. Wright, a representative colored man, is being urged also. On the North Side the fight is likely to be between Commissioner Netterstrom and Gustave Nelson. Mr. Netterstrom has been an excellent Commissioner, but Mr. Nelson also made a good record on a former board. Both are Scandinavians. Commissioner Kunstman, who has been Chairman of the Finance committee during the last year, and Commissioner Allen of Cicero, are urged for President of the County Board.

HIS AN INDEPENDENT CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Strassheim Says He Will Make No Combination with Other Candidates.

Mr. Strassheim said yesterday he was conducting an entirely independent campaign and that he was not forming any alliances or entering into combination. His friends are confident they will make a good showing in the convention and think they will control a sufficient number of delegates to prevent a nomination on the first ballot. By doing this it is evidently the belief of the Strassheim people that their candidate will draw from the forces of both Raymond and Kochersperger. It is in the North Side wards Strassheim expects to obtain most of his delegates at tomorrow's primaries, although his friends are keeping a sharp watch in several West Side wards—notably in the Twelfth.

It was claimed at the Strassheim headquarters at the Tremont House yesterday that he would get nine delegates in the Twenty-fourth Ward, as many in the Twenty-third, six in the Twenty-second, eleven in the Twenty-first, and ten in the Twentieth. Then it is expected one primary district in the Twenty-sixth Ward will give him a couple of votes, and Miles Kehoe is being depended upon to deliver a good share of the Ninth Ward delegation over on the West Side. Mr. Strassheim says he will get scattering votes in the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Wards, and will not be wanting in delegates from South Side wards. Should this picture prove to be as rosy in the convention as it is now seen by the candidate's friends Mr. Strassheim will be a formidable candidate, but it is believed he is overestimating his strength.

There are a number of good men working in his interest, but many of them prefer to do it under cover, and in some cases it is because it is their purpose to defeat one or the other of the two opposing candidates. Mr. Strassheim entertained the representatives of several prominent candidates for other places on the ticket. Two of these want to be Sheriff, and in one instance the caller was inclined to talk combination, while the other was anxious to keep up friendly relations. E. F. Rennacher has come out for Strassheim in the Twelfth Ward.

INDORSE MR. KOCHERSPERGER.

Fourth Ward Republicans Favor His Candidacy for County Treasurer.

D. H. Kochersperger was indorsed for the County Treasurership by the Fourth Ward Republican club at the meeting held last night at Douglas Hall, Indiana avenue and Thirty-fifth street. David Martin of the Stock-Yards received the indorsement of the meeting for County Commissioner. The first business transacted was the passage of a resolution instructing the captains of the several primary districts to present the names of suitable persons to act as delegates at the county convention, to be balloted for at the primaries. Sheriff Gilbert then addressed the meeting in favor of Mr. Kochersperger and at the conclusion of his speech moved a formal resolution of indorsement, which was carried by a rising vote. Ald. Madden followed. He devoted his speech mainly to the issues involved in the pending National campaign and foretold a Republican victory all along the line, resulting in a Congress and ultimately in an administration which would legislate for American industries and the American Nation instead of for the Cobden club and the monopolists of Europe. He advocated the claims of David Martin as a stanch Republican of the Fourth Ward for County Commissioner, and moved a vote of indorsement. The motion was carried, and Mr. Martin addressed the meeting briefly in acknowledgment.

Members of the Eighth and Nineteenth Precinct Republican clubs of the Thirty-second Ward met at No. 7 East Forty-second street last evening and selected delegates to County and Congressional conventions, the delegates being instructed for Daniel H. Kochersperger for County Treasurer and J. Frank Aldrich for Congress. James A. Linden presided at the meeting. The County convention delegates chosen were Fred L. Fake Jr. and George E. Hord; alternates, A.W. Crouch and W. S. Carroll. Delegates to the Congressional convention, E. H. Turner and Capt. E. A. Sherburne; alternates, L. H. Schofield and T. E. Whitacre.

VOTERS INDORSE RAYMOND.

Mass-Meeting in the Fifth Ward Passes Resolutions in His Favor.

At a mass-meeting last night of Fifth Ward voters at Swedish Hall, near Thirty-first street and Fifth avenue, Samuel B. Raymond was unanimously indorsed for the Republican nomination for Treasurer. The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the Fifth Ward. A. C. Oldenberg presided and M. Martin acted as Secretary. Among the speakers were Perry A. Hull, ex-Gov. John M. Hamilton, W. E. Kent, member of the Legislature, and F. Leibrandt, Deputy Sheriff. Mr. Hull called attention to the importance of the primaries, and after he had concluded his address resolutions indorsing Mr. Raymond were offered by Peter Laas, ex-South Town Assessor, and unanimously adopted. Henry Best was indorsed for the nomination for Sheriff.

Republicans of the Thirteenth and Twenty-second Precincts of the Thirty-second Ward met at the hall at No. 22 Forty-third street last evening and selected delegates for the county and Congressional conventions. The names of the delegates were not made public, as it was said some of them would probably decline to serve. The delegates were instructed to vote for Sam B. Raymond for County Treasurer and J. Frank Aldrich for Congress. S. P. Doughart presided at the meeting.

Political Notes.

The Regular Seventh Ward Republican club has indorsed Sol Simon for County Commissioner.

The Nineteenth Ward Republican club last night indorsed Russell D. Peacock for renomination as County Commissioner.

The Colored Men's Central Republican League has indorsed E. H. Wright as the colored man to be named for County Commissioner.

There will be a special meeting of the Central Republican club of the Ninth Ward this evening in Pulaski Hall, No. 800 South Ashland avenue.

A mass-meeting to further the interest of Christ Strassheim's candidacy for County Treasurer will be held at Mayer's Hall, Sedgwick and Sigel streets, tonight at 8 o'clock.

The Ninth Ward Regular Republican club will meet this evening at Krull's Hall, No. 585 Blue Island avenue. All Republicans in the Second and Third Primary Districts are requested to attend.

The Illinois delegation to the National Republican League Convention, which will meet in Denver next Tuesday, will leave Chicago Saturday evening. The delegation will go by the Alton route and will arrive in Denver Monday morning.

Herman B. Wiekersham was mentioned yesterday in connection with the nomination for County Judge. He resides on the North Side and has been an active member of the Marquette club for a number of years and has taken considerable interest in politics. He has been practicing law in Chicago for a dozen years.

At a meeting of the Chicago branch of the American Hebrew Press Association resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against the nomination of David Kallis as County Commissioner. It was resolved that in event of his nomination to fight his election through the medium of all the Hebrew papers.

MACVEAGH MAY WIN.

CITY HALL IN FAVOR OF HIS NOMINATION FOR SENATOR.

Col. Donovan Says the Merchant Will Have the Solid Support of the Cook County Delegation in the State Convention—Gen. Black's Chances Are Said to Be Waning—Although the Last Candidate Announced the North Side Democrat Is Believed to Lead.

Col. Henry F. Donovan—mouthpiece of the City Hall machine—said yesterday that Franklin MacVeagh was by all odds the strongest man the Democrats could nominate for United States Senator at the State convention next week. As Col. Donovan is the orator of his party in conventions and its platform maker his views may be taken as correctly indicating those entertained by Mayor Hopkins and the City Hall bosses. He said:

"Mr. MacVeagh ought to be nominated by the convention just as Senator Palmer was four years ago. A nomination in the convention will greatly strengthen the party and I believe Mr. MacVeagh's nomination will add strength to the ticket. His nomination seems to be fairly certain. He will have the solid support of the Cook County delegation which is instructed to vote as a unit. A majority of the delegates are for him and as Cook County constitutes one-third of the convention and as Senator Palmer is from the central part of the State it is only fair Chicago should have the other Senator. I believe MacVeagh will be nominated."

Thus far Gen. Black's friends have met with no favor among Cook County politicians, and while he has developed some strength in localities over the State it does not seem to help him at home, notwithstanding the junior Democratic organ is booming him. Gen. Black has lost several counties that have heretofore supported him. Only last week Warren County, the home of Chairman Phelps of the State committee, a warm friend of Gen. Black, refused to pass a resolution indorsing the Congressman-at-large for Senator. Nic Worthington, Andy Hunter, Rufus Ramsay, Ben Cable, and several other ambitious country statesmen will divide up the county delegations with Black and it is more than probable that MacVeagh, while the most recent candidate in the field, will lead off with the greatest number of votes.

The delegates from Cook will meet by districts this week to select their committeemen, and it is probable they will pronounce on the Senatorial nomination. The First District delegates will meet this evening at the Democratic headquarters. The delegates from the Second and Sixth will meet tomorrow evening, and the delegates from the Fourth and Fifth Friday evening.

LAWLER TO BE LEFT AGAIN.

Indications Point to His Defeat in the Fourth District.

Frank Lawler's kick against the call for the Democratic convention of the Fourth Congressional District does not count. The convention will be held July 3, and from present indications Lawler will not get the nomination which he seeks. Ex-Assessor Ryan is making a lively contest against him. At a meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Regular Democratic club held at Horan's Hall last evening our Frank was hardly accorded a hearing and Ryan was indorsed unanimously. There was a big turnout and Lawler was much disappointed at the outcome. Ryan's friends claim the Ninth and Twelfth Wards despite the efforts of the City Hall bosses in behalf of Lawler. They do not care for Lawler, but they fear he will run as an independent and give trouble.

DELEGATES OF TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

They Are Selected at a Meeting of the Regular Republican Club.

The regular Republican club of the Twenty-first Ward last night elected the following delegates to the County convention:

First District—	
Edward D. Cooke,	Charles W. Andrews,
David J. Revell,	George H. Woods.
Alternates—	
John Anderson,	C. F. Loesch,
M. P. Benson.	F. A. Hoyer.
Second District—	
Henry Spears,	Charles Roell,
O. W. Hebal.	H. P. Farwell.
Alternates—	
F. B. Prince,	F. J. Threedy,
Otto A. Richards.	Philip Krosck.
Third District—	
John M. Arnes,	Frank Diesel.
A. A. Mullin.	
Alternates—	
Fred Harter,	Wheeler Bartram.
Philip Miller.	

The Twentieth Ward Republican club held a meeting last night at which it was urged that one of the candidates for County Commissioner from the North Side be taken from the Twentieth Ward. There are four candidates for the nomination, J. H. Hardwick, F. P. Roach, James Morrison and John Adank. The sentiment of the gathering was in favor of Chris Strassheim for County Treasurer. The President of the meeting was empowered to name the delegates whose names are to be placed on the primary ticket. It is understood that they will be Strassheim men.

Republicans of the Fifth Primary District of the Twelfth Ward last night selected the following delegates and alternates to the county convention, who go uninstructed.

Delegates:	
S. T. Gunderson.	William G. Oliver,
F. E. Hemstreet.	James Langer.
Alternates:	
G. B. Coffin,	Henry Osterman,
W. A. Mallan.	G. M. Rossetter.

PIPER'S RACE FOR CONGRESS.

He Will Win, It Is Expected, in Second District Convention to Be Held in July.

The Republican convention for the Second Congressional District will be called soon after the County convention, probably sometime between July 5 and 12. Charles E. Piper of Cicero will in all probability be the nominee. Mr. Piper is President of the Cicero Town Board. The Democrats will nominate John J. Hanahan of the Twenty-ninth ward, a labor agitator, and John Z. White, a single tax advocate, will run as an Independent.

George E. White is making an active canvass for the Republican nomination in the Fifth District. The Republican leaders of the Eleventh, Seventeenth, and Sixteenth Wards seem to be for him. Ephraim Banning is also in the field and it is probable that one of them will be nominated, as no one else is talked of. The City Hall Democrats are with Congressman Durborow for a renomination. Senator Noonan, who would like the nomination, is making a hard fight.

In the Wards.

The Fifth Ward Republican club will hold a mass-meeting tonight at De Lues Hall, No. 2835 Wallace street, to favor the candidacy of E. J. Magerstadt for Clerk of the Probate Court.

The Sixth Ward Republican club held a meeting last night at Keeley's Hall, Archer avenue and Keeley street. The speakers were Ald. Madden, Ald. Mann, D. H. Kochersperger, E. J. Magerstadt, and James Hogan. A resolution was adopted indorsing Ernest J. Magerstadt for Clerk of the Probate Court.

KILLS HIMSELF WITH A SHOTGUN.

Judge Crump of New London, Conn., Becomes Despondent Through Ill Health.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 19.—[Special.]—Judge John G. Crump committed suicide at his residence in Huntington street here this evening. He was at the time of his death Judge of the Common Pleas Court for New London and editor of the *Day* of this city. For several weeks Mr. Crump had been complaining of rheumatism of the heart, and two weeks ago stopped work in the hope that a few days' recreation might recuperate him. He was a great lover of sport and hunting and spent a few days in Canada, returning last week apparently refreshed. Today while Mrs. Crump and the family physician were in the sitting-room they were startled to hear a loud report up-stairs. In the bath-tub Judge Crump was found dead. A shotgun lay upon the floor and the clothing in the region of the heart was scorched.

PASSENGERS FLEE WILDLY FROM FIRE.

Many Prominent Californians Have a Narrow Escape in Stockton Channel.

STOCKTON, Cal., June 19.—A private naphtha launch with a party of sixteen on board caught fire and was burned in Stockton Channel. The passengers, who are all prominent people, had a narrow escape, and were obliged to jump overboard and swim for shore. One young woman dived from a window in the launch and swam to another craft. Two men, one the owner of the launch, were severely burned.

IRON MINERS DECIDE TO QUIT WORK.

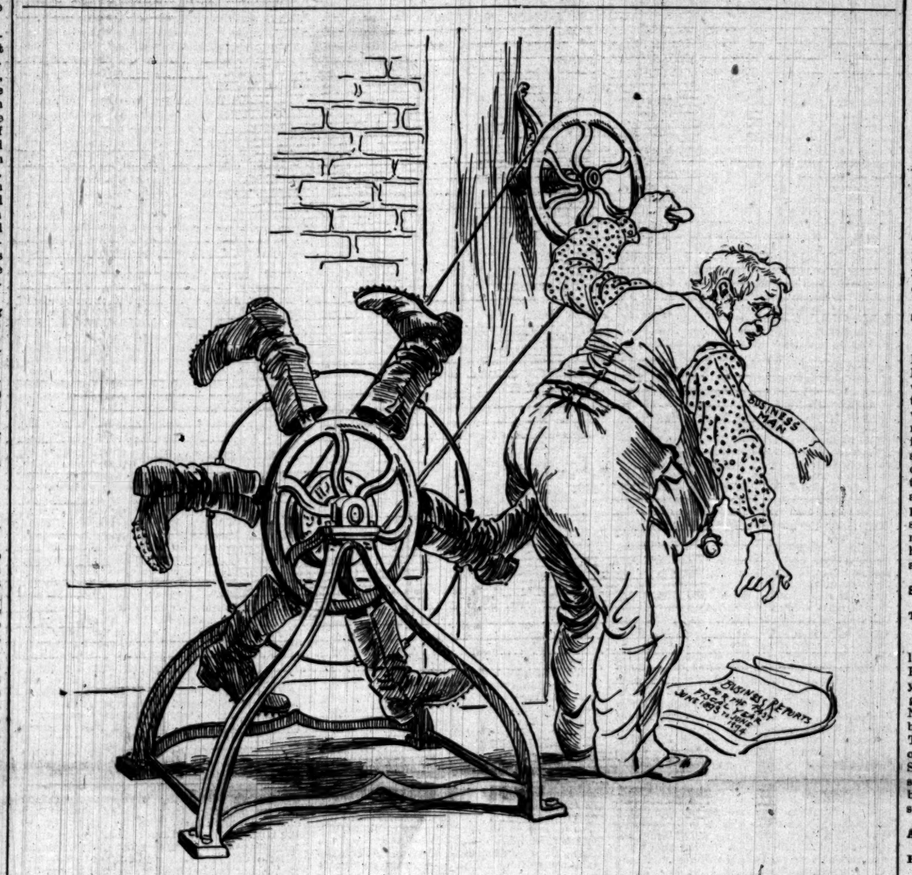
Big Strike of Gogebic Range Employes to Begin This Morning.

IRONWOOD, Mich., June 19.—At a late hour tonight local lodges of the Federation of Labor decided by an almost unanimous vote to begin a general strike of the Gogebic range mine employés tomorrow morning. The general impression is that tonight's action means a stubborn fight and that 3,000 men in this district will be out tomorrow.

KOLKO DRAMATYCZNE IMENIA PALETY.

This Is a Small Portion of the Name of a New Amateur Actors' Concern.

The success of the coming theatrical season—which promises to be the most brilliant Chicago has known for years—was assured yesterday by the incorporation of Kolko Dramatyczne Imenia Palety Kochanowskiego—W. Jir Sw. Jachwigi. If the Auditorium can be secured the name will be produced at one sitting, otherwise it will be presented in sections at smaller theaters.



TAKING PERSONAL SATISFACTION FOR VOTING FOR GROVER.

Judge, in the issue of the present week, prints the above cartoon over the caption, "I Voted for Grover—with Apologies to CHICAGO TRIBUNE."

WILL LOOK AT GRAIN.

ALL IN THE PUBLIC WAREHOUSES IS TO BE EXAMINED.

Chief Inspector Bunker Will Be Asked to Take the Matter in Charge—His Cooperation with the Board of Trade Is to Be Asked—No Allegations Are Made by Anybody That Any Grain Is Out of Condition, but the Examination Will Settle All Disputes.

It has been definitely decided that all the grain in the public warehouses in this city shall be examined by experts. To this end Chief Inspector Bunker of the State Grain Inspection Department will be asked to take the matter in charge and coöperate with a committee from the Board of Trade. Nobody is making allegations that any grain is out of condition, but petitioners who are opposed to the elevators in general insist it will be for the good of the trade at large to have a thorough inspection made.

At the regular meeting yesterday afternoon the directors of the Board of Trade decided to grant the request of the petitioners to this extent, but refused to accept the committee first named. Instead, the regular Warehouse committee, consisting of Messrs. Ross, Smith, and Kroeschell, from the directorate, will be asked to join with the Appeals committee of the Inspection Department, under the supervision of Chief Inspector George Bunker. The Appeals committee consists of Messrs. Saunders, McGurn, and Burton. The opinion prevailed that it will require the better part of ten days to perform this work and report to the directorate. Chief Inspector Bunker says he has the right to go into any warehouse and inspect the grain stored there. He shows a willingness to have representatives of the Board of Trade act with him in this direction, and it is not expected the warehousemen will make opposition.

Committees Are at Work.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trade directorate to be held this afternoon it is confidently expected a solution of the elevator differences will be presented. The next move will be to bring it before the full association for adoption. The joint committee having in charge the matter of an adjustment of the difficulty was in session again yesterday, and will be this morning, prior to making a report to the directory. President Raymond last night refused to make known what progress had been accomplished, but it was believed the solution will be a reduction in rates of storage and a rescinding of the present rule, which prevents public warehousemen from buying and selling grain after July 1. Whether the full board would agree to any such compromise remains to be seen. In this connection the long drawn conferences tend to weaken the charges made by some of the grain receivers that the special committee selected from the Board of Trade, of which Henry Botsford is Chairman, was ill-chosen or inclined to favor the warehousemen. Certainly the elevator people have not had plain sailing with them, because no conclusions had been reached after two days' deliberations.

Ready to Begin the Work.

"I am ready to begin the work," said Mr. Bunker, "as soon as I am notified by the directorate of the Board of Trade that it wants the grain inspected. It will be an awful job in this weather. There are fully 20,000,000 bushels of wheat now in Chicago and that is distributed among twenty-eight elevators. Working early and late it will take us fully three weeks to make the inspection. Only one elevator can be inspected at a time in the way I propose to make this inspection. We shall simply have to take each bin separately and run it off into another, watching the grain as it passes. Five men will watch the grain. They will be the best track inspector I have, the regular warehouse inspector, a member of the Appeals Board, a vessel inspector, and myself. That will make a committee of experts whose judgment there will be no gainsaying. While I cannot say I am anxious for the work, I certainly think it ought to be done. The grain in Chicago elevators, I feel sure, is of a far higher grade than people think, but since suspicion has been cast upon it I think it is better to reinspect it. As far as I can remember this is the first time the work has ever had to be done over again. I feel sure the inspection will show a high grade of grain."

Special Commissioner Avery, representing the big cotton exposition to be held next year at Atlanta, Ga., has requested the Board of Trade to indorse the movement and cooperate with the managers in making it a success. At its meeting the directorate of the board passed resolutions approving the exposition and suggesting to representatives in Congress that they support the measure for a national exhibit.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:

Fair, southeasterly winds.

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pages.

1 Republican Candidates Are for Peace.
City Hall for MacVeagh for Senator.
Grain in Warehouses to Be Examined.
Murphy Is Nominated for Congress.

2 Storms in New York and New Jersey.
Seventh Regiment Is Ordered Home.
Lake St. "L" May Be Compelled to Move.

3 Aldrich Speaks Against the Hatch Bill.
Commercial Travelers' Convention.
Opinion Upon Paving and Sewer Contracts.

4 Wheat Market Closes at a Loss.
News of the Financial Centers.
Chicago-Denver Rates Collapse.

5 Great Changes to Be Made in the Tariff Bill.
Duty Placed on Bacon, Hams, and Lard.
Facts in the School Census.

7 Austrian Villages Submerged by Floods.
Class-Day Exercises at Bloomington, Ill.
Eastern Cracks Arrive for the Derby.

8 Mrs. Souvielle Is Asked for Her Key.
Life Underwriters to Meet Today.
Elgin Butter Market Secrets Revealed.

9 All Street Cars Must Have Fenders.

11 Cash Day Runs a Smart Race.
Connoisseur Wins the Great Eclipse.
Rey El Santa Anita's Latonia Prize.
Harness Races at Mystic Park.

12 Chicago Nine Wins the Cleveland Game.

TWELVE OF THE CREW ARE DROWNED.

Schooner Rose Collides with an Iceberg Off Partridge Point.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., June 19.—The schooner Rose, bound from Labrador for Conception Bay, collided with an iceberg yesterday and went down almost immediately, carrying twelve persons with it. The disaster occurred when the schooner was eight miles off Partridge Point. At the time there was a thick fog, and it was impossible for the lookout to see a ship's length ahead. The Rose had a crew of fifty-five persons bound to Conception Bay. The forty-three survivors jumped aboard the berg as soon as the collision took place, and remained there for several hours, suffering great hardship. After they had almost abandoned hope another fishing craft hove in sight, and they were gotten safely aboard and landed.

STEAMER STILL WEDGED IN THE ROCKS.

The Plymouth Likely to Be Badly Damaged Before Being Released.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 19.—The Fall River line steamer Plymouth, which ran on Mall Rock, off Rose's Island, last evening, has not yet been released. Most of the 600 passengers were taken off by midnight and sent to New York by train, but some remained on board and slept comfortably until morning. The Plymouth has a double steel hull, and only the outer one was broken by the rocks. She is one of the finest ships that ply the sound. It may be some time before she can be floated, and her outer shell may be quite severely injured.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND MADE CARDINAL.

Rumors to That Effect Current Among Catholics at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19—[Special.]—Word was received tonight that the Rev. Charles Koeberl of St. Paul has been elevated to the bishopric of St. Cloud, recently made vacant by the elevation of Dr. Zardetti to the Archiepiscopal See of Bucharest. It is also rumored in Catholic circles that the Right Rev. John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, has been elevated to the Cardinalate and that the news of his promotion was the occasion of his sudden call to New York.

KNOCK THE PRIEST DOWN AND LEAVE.

Church Members in Arrears Do as Told and Take a Corpse with Them.

READING, Pa., June 19.—While a funeral was in progress today in St. Mary's Polish Catholic Church in this city the priest, Father Januskowicz, requested all those present who were in arrears to the church to leave the sanctuary. One hundred and fifty of the congregation arose and, after knocking the priest down, left the house of worship, taking the corpse with them. It was afterwards buried with brief services at the grave.

UNCLE SAM TO STAND FOR HIS RIGHTS.

German or Norwegian Sealing Vessels Will Not Be Allowed in Bering Sea.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—Nothing is known here of the reported sailing of German and Norwegian vessels for Bering Sea; but if the report be true the United States stands firmly in the position it assumed before the arbitration with Great Britain, and any such vessel entering the sealing waters and preying upon the seal herds will do so at its peril.

MAJ. SAMUEL E. MOORE IS MISSING.

President of the National Keeley League Mysteriously Disappears.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 19.—Maj. Samuel E. Moore has been mysteriously missing from his home here for five weeks. For the last three years he has been President of the National Keeley League. His family and friends incline to the foul play theory.

DEADLY COLLISION ON THE WABASH.

Two Men Reported Killed in a Wreck at Wild Creek, Ind.

DETROIT, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—A wreck reported on the Wabash tonight was a rear-end collision of freight trains at Wild Creek, near Lafayette, Ind. An engineer and fireman are reported killed.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Archbishop Tache is dying at Winnipeg.

Bud Smith, the desperado, was killed by the Sheriff at Watonga, Ok.

Henry Batton and William Cheate were killed by lightning at Lafayette, Tenn.

The Canadian Pacific is again open to Vancouver, the flood breaks having been repaired.

The State Supreme Court at Jefferson City, Mo., decided that a failing firm may prefer creditors.

The New Orleans grand jury returned an additional indictment for bribery against Ald. Callahan.

A convention at Nashville decided to hold an exposition in 1896 to celebrate the centennial of Tennessee's Statehood.

William C. Stephenson, aged 65, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Warsaw, Ind., dropped dead at his home yesterday.

The new home of the St. Cecilian Society of Grand Rapids, Mich., was dedicated yesterday. The structure cost $35,000.

A boiler in a sawmill at Pleasant Gap, Pa., exploded, killing Nelson Bilger, one of the proprietors, and fatally injuring Herbert Bilger.

Deputy Marshal Madsen reports that the United States troops will be needed to prevent trouble at Round Pond, Ok., in the war against the Rock Island railroad.

The proposition for a commission to pass on the American claim of $4,000,000 against Spain is likely to be rejected at Washington, Spain having acknowledged that it levied its extortionate duties and fines on an erroneous translation of the commercial treaty.

LAST EDITION.

MURPHY IS THE MAN.

Republicans Nominate Him in Twenty-first District.

HE LOOKS FOR A VICTORY

In a Speech He Says He Will Reach Congress.

CONVENTION FULL OF VIM.

Rodenberg Withdraws from the Race in Spite of Protests.

RESOLUTIONS RAKE DEMOCRATS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—After one of the prettiest and most animated contests seen in politics E. J. Murphy of St. Clair County was today selected by the Republicans as their candidate for Congress in this, the Twenty-first Congressional District. The scenes in the convention were indicative of the great interest manifested by the Republicans in the coming election.

There were half a dozen candidates for the nomination, but the struggle was between Murphy and a young man named Rodenbery, also from St. Clair. Rodenbery said he would not be a candidate, but the delegates voted for him until he came on the platform and peremptorily withdrew.

There is rather better than a fighting chance for Murphy to win, although the district is almost if not quite 3,000 Democratic. The Democrats in St. Clair are hopelessly divided and Murphy will get the support of the influential Stevens faction in East St. Louis, which was thrown out of the Democratic county convention held in Belleville some weeks ago. He will give the district a thorough canvass and is firm in the belief that he is going to win.

The convention was largely attended by enthusiastic Republicans from all over the district. The convention selected Gen. James S. Martin as Temporary Chairman and that gentleman never addressed a more responsive audience. Judge Parks of Perry made a motion requesting the candidates to appear before the convention and make speeches not exceeding ten minutes in length. Judge Parks said the delegates wanted to see the men for whom they were to vote before the balloting began. The motion prevailed on a viva voce vote. This was a shot at Murphy, who makes no claim as a speaker. He is a vote-getter of high degree, but is not much given to campaign oratory. This fact Judge Parks well knew and his motion was designed to give Murphy the worst of the battle. Charley Thomas, whose name had been freely used in connection with the nomination, is one of the finest speakers in the country. He is a man of great attainments at the bar and literature, and few men in Illinois can equal him in making a speech. Mr. Rodenberg is also a fine talker. Judge Parks wanted to belittle Murphy by putting him in a debating contest with Rodenberg and Thomas.

Murphy's friends quickly realized the force of Judge Parks' resolution. The convention took a recess until afternoon on the motion of Thomas B. Needles, who said some of the delegates could not get here by noon.

Nomination Conceded to St. Clair.

During the recess the delegates from St. Clair met in caucus. Messrs. Thomas and Rodenberg said they were not candidates before the convention. A poll of the delegation was had, and it was shown that at the time 48 were for Murphy and 15 for Rodenberg. It was generally conceded Murphy had the nomination if St. Clair was practically for him.

The convention reassembled at 1:30 p. m. and at once began business. Just then John Baker, wearing a broad-brimmed hat and a sixteen-ribbed gingham umbrella, came into the hall looking not a day older than he did twenty years ago. Mr. Baker would be pleased with the nomination but made no effort to get it, as St. Clair was divided between Murphy and Rodenberg.

A new Congressional committee was selected as follows:

Clinton—F. M. Baird, J. C. Eissenger; Monroe—Henry Ruck Jr., H. C. Voorie; Randolph—P. F. Findley, W. R. McKenzie; Washington—R. W. Sandmeyer, W. H. Porter; Marion—W. A. Stoker, John F. Donovan; Perry—Charles Rogers, William Dwyer; St. Clair—P. H. Canby, Charles Becker.

The roll of committees was then ordered called for nominations for Congress. Judge Parks wanted the candidates to show themselves, but the day was hot and the delegates did not want to lose any time. At this moment the Committee on Resolutions came in and reported a platform as follows:

We adhere to the doctrines of the Republican party as they were announced in the national platform of 1892.

We promise the people of this district that the nominee of this convention, if elected, will do all in his power to secure for the district the public improvements that ought long ago to have been made within its boundaries by the National Government.

We ask the people in the midst of the depression and discontent brought upon the country by a Democratic administration to remember that is the legitimate and direct result of the Democratic policy of national administration.

During the last Republican administration the public debt suffered a monthly decrease; now it swells with a monthly increase. Then there was a surplus in the Treasury that met the disfavor of the Democratic party; now there is a deficit of over $70,000,000 that alarms the entire country. Then the gold reserve in the Treasury was over $100,000,000; now the Secretary of the Treasury, after selling $50,000,000 of bonds and increasing the public debt by that amount, is about to repeat the process to save the credit of the government and maintain its currency at par.

Then there were prosperity and peace; now there are depression and disquiet. Then the foreign policy of the government was firm and dignified; now it is the laughing stock of the nation. Then there were statesmen at the head of affairs able to manage and direct the complicated processes of government in the interests of the people. Now the country is oppressed by financial disorders and permeated with prevailing unrest, while two equally incompetent factions of the party in power waste time in idle dissensions, utterly disregarding the widespread and increasing misery of the people.

Strike at Wildcat Money.

We call attention to the fact that the Democratic national platform of 1892, which was reaffirmed by the Democratic Congressional convention of this district, pledges the nominee of that convention to free trade and wildcat money, twin devices for the destruction of business, the overthrow of confidence, the oppression of the laborer, and the ruin of the farmer and the manufacturer. We denounce them both and call upon all patriotic citizens who have the welfare of the country at heart to put the seal of condemnation upon the party that, regardless of the privation and distress it has brought upon the country, proceeds with stolid indifference to plunge the business of the people still further into ruin. It got into power under false pretenses and remains there only because the law retards an election. It has repudiated

its supposed principles, violated its promises, broken itself into discordant factions, and shown a superlative incapacity to govern the country. One experiment is all the Nation wants.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and nominations were demanded. Clinton, Marion, and Monroe had no nominations. Judge Parks of Perry named Capt. William McNeil.

"Send Capt. McNeill up," said Gen. Martin. The Captain came to the stage. He said he had no speech prepared—none was needed. An object lesson was sweeping over the country, and the people saw for themselves the effects of Democratic misrule.

Randolph County, through Lovejoy Taylor, presented the name of Henry C. Horner. Mr. Taylor made a fellcitous speech in favor of his town. Mr. Horner responded to a call by scorching the Democrats, saying Hill was little better than a hole in the ground, and Cleveland a nonentity. There were few Democrats up in the Quincy District judging by the returns. The only Democrat he knew of who was running on his record was W. C. P. Breckinridge.

D. D. Anthony of St. Clair said this campaign would not be an easy one. The fight would be hard and a stubborn one. His candidate had unusual strength. East St. Louis was an industrial city. The better element had lifted the city out of the mud, and this element was with his candidate, J. E. Murphy.

Mr. Murphy said if he be nominated he would assure the convention he would be elected.

Richard W. Ropiquet of St. Clair nominated W. A. Rodenberg of St. Clair, and the mention of the name met with uproarious applause. Mr. Rodenberg came to the platform and said he was not a candidate for the nomination. He embraced the opportunity to make a magnificent speech, by all odds the best speech of the occasion. He did not talk for more than five minutes, but in that time he woke up the convention to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

J. W. Bartholomew of St. Clair said he had been requested to nominate Charles W. Thomas. The gentleman came to the stage and said he was not a candidate. "Is St. Clair through?" queried Gen. Martin. Thomas B. Needles said this district could not carry by talk or buncombe. He believed the Republicans would win, but the fight would not be an easy one. Mr. Needles had a candidate, M. M. A. Morgan of Washington.

Record of the Ballots.

The first ballot was had. There were 174 votes in the convention, divided as follows: Goodenough, 23; Murphy, 37½; McNeill, 20½; Homer, 27½; Rodenberg, 38; Thomas, 2; Morgan, 23½. On the second ballot the result was Rodenburg, 56; Murphy, 47; Homer, 25; McNeill, 6; Morgan, 36. After the fifth ballot the delegates from Randolph had the nomination by the heels—they could give it to Rodenberg or Murphy, and the friends of these gentlemen laid siege to Homer's friends. But the next ballot did not make a nomination. Murphy got up to 85, Rodenberg 84, and Homer 30—an exceedingly close race. Ropiquet and Rodenberg had requested Murphy to meet with them in conference. Mr. Murphy acceded to the invitation and the convention waited while the talk was had. After ten minutes' confusion and cheers for the candidates Rodenberg rose to the front of the stage. The delegates from St. Clair shouted; "Don't withdraw!" "Don't withdraw!" "Stick, stick!" Mr. Rodenberg said he was not a candidate. The seventh ballot was had. Randolph returned to Horner and the delegates from St. Clair had to be polled. St. Clair gave Murphy 30 and Horner 32. Murphy needed but two votes of a majority and Washington gave him an even 20. Murphy has 106 votes now and Horner 63. The nomination of Murphy was made unanimous and the contest was over.

Sketch of the Nominee.

[Everett J. Murphy, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Twenty-first District, was born of German-American parents in Washington County, Ill., in 1852. He spent his boyhood on a farm owned by the father of Congressman Forman, working with the Forman boys. Mr. Murphy was educated at the High School at Hunter, having removed to Randolph County when a growing boy. For some years he engaged in business at Sparta, but in 1878 was appointed Deputy Circuit Clerk of Randolph County. He was elected Sheriff of Randolph in 1882, his term of office expiring in 1886, when he was sent to the Legislature. In 1889 he was appointed by Gov. Fifer Warden of the Chester prison, which position he held until the change of State administration over a year ago. Mr. Murphy is an exceedingly active, energetic man. He is now making a thorough Congressional district and will make an acceptable candidate in every sense of the word. He has for the last year resided in East St. Louis, where he has many warm friends.]

DEMOCRATS IN A ROW AT DANVILLE.

Two Conventions and Two Sets of Candidates Give Republicans a Chance.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The Democratic Senatorial convention for the Eighteenth District held here today was a double-headed affair. John Beard, who wants to be Postmaster, was present with his delegates from Danville Township, who bolted the county convention. He promised the seven delegates from Ford County that if they would march with and recognize his delegation he would allow Ford County to name the Representative. As the regular delegation has instructed in the county convention for William M. Bines of Ridge Farm, this county, the delegates from Ford County caught at the bait. There were two Chairmen of the convention. The Ford County delegates acted with the bolters and the regular delegates of Vermilion County selected their Chairman, called for credentials from Ford, and, there being no response, proceeded to nominate William M. Bines and selected Guy McDowell of Vermilion and J. C. Denham of Ford Senatorial committeemen. The Ford County delegates and the Beardites nominated J. E. Crammond for Representative, John Beard of Vermilion and J. A. Pence of Ford Senatorial committee. If the names of both men are permitted to go upon the ticket the Republicans will have a good chance of electing three Representatives in this district. Bart Holmes of Ford County was Chairman of one convention and W. B. Redden of the other.

SALEM, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The People's party Senatorial convention of this (Forty-second) district was held at Odin today. A full delegation from each county in the district was present. Joseph Teiford of this county was nominated for Representative. G. W. Rutherford of Kinmundy announced himself as independent candidate for the Legislature.

CAIRO, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The Democratic county convention has been called to meet next Saturday night to select delegates to the State convention.

PRINCETON, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Bureau County held their convention here today. John C. Black was indorsed for United States Senator and it was recommended that he be nominated by the State convention. A resolution was also adopted denouncing the A. P. A. The Congressional delegation was uninstructed.

FREEPORT, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The Stephenson County Republican convention today nominated J. H. Stearns for County Judge; F. C. Held, Clerk; Homer Niles, Treasurer; E. B. Klingman, Sheriff; and R. M. Burton, Superintendent of Schools.

DECATUR, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The Macon County prohibitionists today nominated a full county ticket. Senatorial and legislative candidates will be nominated later.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The Sixteenth Congressional District Republican convention will be held in this city July 11. An active canvass will be instituted with the hope of defeating Downing, whom the Democrats placed in the field recently.

COXEY IS CONFIDENT OF ELECTION.

He Outlines His Congressional Campaign Plan and Talks Commonweal.

MASSILLON, O., June 19.—[Special.]—Jacob Sechler Coxey has received a private tip that the Democrats of the Eighteenth Congressional District will indorse his nomination for Congress. Coxey's campaign will open one month before the election. He proposes to go through the district making speeches. He said today: "I am to be elected to Congress. There is no longer any doubt of that. It will be a people's contest. I expect to get in my buggy and drive from place to place. We'll organize another commonweal and my followers will march with me, increasing in numbers as we proceed. Don't you think that that will make an interesting form of campaign? We will stop wherever we can find a baker's dozen of people and we will put our views as plainly and as generally that there will be no escaping them. In the meantime I will make speeches and raise money elsewhere for the support of the army that will remain in Washington. There are about 400 there now and I want to see 100,000 on hand by fall. If we can get that number there Congress certainly will pass my bills and the victory will be won. I hope to see action taken by the present Congress, as the masses can't wait for us to succeed by the slower process of electing a Congress this fall that could not extend relief before two years. Thus, you see, we have two lines out. By one we may accomplish our purpose in a few months and by the other we are certain to do so in two years. The so-called free press has cut off our avenue of approach to the masses by refusing any longer to print the facts about the movement; but the movement continues to move, however, and the heart of the people beats with us."

ESTEE LIKELY TO BE NOMINATED.

California Republicans May Make Him Their Standard Bearer.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 19.—The State Republican convention assembled here today. The convention is the largest in the history of the State, being composed of 845 delegates. George A. Knight of San Francisco was elected Temporary Chairman, and after the appointment of committees and a speech by Gov. Markham, the convention adjourned until tomorrow. It looks as if M. M. Estee had a sure thing on the nomination for Governor. His adherents say they have 650 votes pledged to him, and that he will be nominated on the first ballot. Opposed to Estee are Gen. John Chipman, E. B. Preston, State Treasurer McDonald, and Attorney-General W. H. Hart. These men have combined their forces, and will make an attempt to control the permanent organization. Knight, the Temporary Chairman, is an Estee man, and there will be a contest when an attempt is made to make him Permanent Chairman. For other State offices there are dozens of candidates.

FOR AN ANTI-FUSION CONVENTION.

Populists in Kansas Are Actively Making Preparations.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., June 19.—[Special.]—Populists opposed to the reelection of Gov. Lewelling and the present State officials are making arrangements for another State convention to nominate a straight middle-of-the-road "anti-fusion" ticket. It is to be held about July 20. The nominee for Governor will be ex-Congressman Otis or John F. Willits.

MUSKEGON, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—The referee and anti-referee Democrats came into collision in the county convention today and two sets of delegates were elected to the State convention. Both factions have complete county organizations.

WAUPACA, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—At Iola county delegates were selected to the Republican State convention at Milwaukee in July and to the Republican Eighth District Congressional convention at Stevens Point June 28. E. S. Miner of Sturgeon Bay is the choice of the majority of the Congressional delegates.

WINAMAC, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—The Indiana Tenth Congressional District Democratic convention will be held at Hammond, Ind., July 18.

Bolt in the Toledo District.

TOLEDO, O., June 19.—[Special.]—The Republican Congressional convention for the Ninth District was held in this city today. There were six candidates, Charles P. Griffin and J. H. Southard of Lucas County, William Kelly of Ottawa, J. C. Rorick and L. W. Brown of Fulton, and R. S. Parker of Wood County. The contest was exceedingly bitter, and when on the twenty-fourth ballot J. H. Southard of this city was nominated the Wood County delegation refused to ratify the action of the convention. Their grievance consisted in the fact that they had never had but one Congressman from that county since its organization, and that was nearly thirty years ago.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Name.	Politics.
1—Ill.....	Henry G. Turner.....	Dem.
2—Ill.....	E. J. Murphy.....	Rep.
5—Tex.....	The Rev. U. M. Browder.....	Pop.
9—Ohio.....	J. H. Southard.....	Rep.
5—Ky.....	Walter Evans.....	Rep.

Political Notes.

Gov. McKinley of Ohio will attend the convention of the National League of Republican clubs at Denver next week.

The Democrats of Boone County, Ill., elected delegates yesterday to the Congressional and State conventions and July 10 will nominate a county ticket.

B. Bordess, Secretary of the Pulaski County, Ind., Republican committee, says there has been no meeting of Johnston or Landis men at Winamac and that Republicans there are united in favor of a new convention to name for Congress "some Republican who can be elected."

KILLED BY A TORNADO AT CHADRON.

One Man Dead and Five Persons Injured—Cyclone in Iowa.

CHADRON, Neb., June 19.—[Special.]—At 2 o'clock this afternoon a tornado struck this town. Several houses were unroofed and others blown flat to the ground, with fatal results.

The Killed.

TENSER, JOHN F.

The Injured.

COOK, J. P.
GAYLORD, COL., AND FAMILY.
HOOD, ROBERT.
MEAD, ELBERT.
WILSON, MRS.

It is thought others are dead, as several persons are missing. The damage to property cannot be ascertained at this hour, but it will rank well up in the thousands of dollars. The worst of the storm passed south of the city.

Tenser was manager of the Excelsior Lumber company. He ran out of his office as the sheds behind it in his yard started to go to pieces. He ran across the street and as he was passing a blacksmith shop one of the heavy doors of the front suddenly was torn off its hinges and struck him on the head, crushing his skull. Although he lived fifteen minutes it was clear from the first that he could not survive. Mr. Tenser was a highly-respected business man, having resided here for the last five years. He was a single man. His relatives in Ohio have been notified. Mrs. E. Mead had a miraculous escape. She was out driving and the entire rig was blown on top of a picket fence, splintering the buggy and knocking the horse senseless. Robert Hood, lumber yard, Col. Gaylord's dwelling, W. R. Smith's livery barn, J. P. Cook's warehouse, J. F. Tenser's lumber yard, and Mr. Wilson's dwelling suffered the greatest damage, although at least twenty other buildings were partially unroofed or otherwise damaged. Time and time again was the house lifted from its foundation and turned around, not injuring a horse which was inside.

FORT DODGE, Ia., June 19.—[Special.]—A cyclone passed over this city this afternoon and partially destroyed the stations of Moorland and Callender on the Rock Island road, eight miles west of here. A farmer by the name of Goddard living between these towns was instantly killed. Several are reported injured and physicians from this city have gone to the scene. Thousands of dollars' worth of property is reported destroyed.

MRS. OAKES IS PUT IN A MADHOUSE.

Justice Gaynor Summons Her Husband and Others to Explain.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—Peculiar disclosures in regard to the circumstances under which Mrs. Lucilla Oakes, the wife of Francis J. Oakes, a chemical manufacturer of New York, was transferred from a private sanitarium for inebriates in Whitestone, L. I., to an insane asylum at Darien, Conn., were made today before Justice William J. Gaynor in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. At Darien, it is said, Mrs. Oakes was shut up in a grated cell with a nurse. There were raving maniacs in the adjoining cells. The transfer was made on the authority of a letter from Mrs. Oakes' husband and without the knowledge or consent of the lunacy commission or any Judge. Justice Gaynor ordered the husband and all who had anything to do with the case to appear before him tomorrow and make a full explanation.

KEPT THEIR MARRIAGE A SECRET.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Darling on Their Wedding Tour in Michigan.

May Irene Youngs, daughter of C. F. Youngs, No. 4308 Greenwood avenue, and Harry W. Darling, inspector for the Lancashire Insurance company, were married May 13 and are now over in Michigan on a wedding journey. Mr. Darling's associates and friends did not know of his marriage until they were shown one of his "at home" cards yesterday. In answer to inquiries at the office where he is employed as to his whereabouts it was said he was away on his summer vacation. The bride's mother said Mr. Darling and her daughter had reasons for keeping their marriage secret until now, but she declined to state what they were.

STORM KING'S FURY.

FATALITIES AND GENERAL DAMAGE IN NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

Two Cyclonic and Electric Disturbances Follow the Hot Wave—Freaks of the Lightning—Radford Clark Tells the Lexow Committee the Police Took Tribute from Bunco Men—Santa Fe Reorganization Announcement Promised for Today—Bankers to Export Gold.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—The hot wave running in this neighborhood for the last few days culminated today and tonight in rain, mimic cyclones, hail-storms, and bolts and balls of lightning. New York City got off lightly, with little worse than a succession of brisk thunder showers and a degree of humidity that made the heated atmosphere almost unbearable. But they had fireworks over in New Jersey. From reports by telegraph from all quarters it appears that there were two great thunderstorms covering slightly different sections. The early storm came from the southwest with a terrific burst of thunder and fierce lightning. It crossed the Hackensack Valley, going north into New York State. At Bergenfelds, on the West Shore railroad, John C. Ferguson, 35 years old, a lineman for the Postal Telegraph company, was struck by lightning and knocked from the top of a high pole on which he was working. He was instantly killed. Samuel S. Hatfield, who lives four miles from Rahway, was milking cows in the barn when a ball of lightning struck a cow, nearly killing her. The hired man milking the cow was rendered unconscious and the hay about him was set on fire. The knobs on the cow's horns were nearly twisted off. Passing up into New York State the storm made havoc near Washingtonville. Lightning struck a valuable brood mare and three blooded colts owned by ex-Supervisor Thomas C. Brewster and killed them all outright.

The afternoon storm was more extended, and carried hail with it. This also passed over the Hackensack Valley, at Elm, N. J., the house of John F. Post was struck. The lightning entered by the chimney and tore off a part of the plastering. From Putnam comes the report that the storm about 1 o'clock took on the character of a terrifying thunder gust. It was followed by violent electrical storms and hurricane from the southwest, which brought with it hailstones as large as marbles. The wind howled and whistled through the trees, uprooting several hundred large ones within the limits of Paterson, and greater damage is reported from the country roundabout. The heaviest damage done by the storm in Paterson was the distruction of the roof of the mill of the Paterson Ribbon company, which was torn off by the wind and cast into the street. John B. Ayres, a Paterson grocer, was struck by lightning glancing from a tree, and has not since regained consciousness. A motorman, a boarder, was struck by lightning and thrown from his car. Fisher's silk mill at Lake View was struck by lightning. In the country around Lake View several barns were struck by lightning or blown over by the wind. In the vicinity of Chestnut Ridge, N. J., the storm assumed cyclonic force and uprooted trees and unroofed barns and outbuildings, throwing many of them down. Fruit trees were stripped of everything. Across the street line at Spring Valley, N. Y., the barn of the Glenhot was struck by lightning. It started to burn, but the village fire department came and the flames and sparks from building, as well as the hotel. At Spring Valley hailstones as large as hickorynuts were picked up in the street after the storm. The steeple of the First Baptist Church at Ninth and Bloomfield streets, Hoboken, was struck by lightning. Throughout Hoboken the force of the storm was felt considerably. Curtis and a horse were killed by lightning in Weehawken, N. J. The storm was severe at Newark and Orange.

Coney Island caught it too, the lightning striking right and left on the beach. When the first streak of lightning appeared Cavalo, a wire walker, was performing at Inman Sisters' Casino in the Bowery. He was knocked off the wire, badly stunned, and had his right ankle fractured. About the same time Dr. Bentley, who keeps a drug store opposite the Casino, was drawing soda water from the fountain. He received a severe shock and was unconscious for twenty minutes. Along Surf avenue, the Bowery, and on the beach photograph galleries, sausage stands, bathing pavilions, and other small buildings were blown down. At Manhattan Beach Hotel the veranda was quickly cleared when the storm began, and the guests remained in their rooms until it ended.

BUNCOMEN'S TRIBUTE TO THE POLICE.

Radford Clark Talks Openly Before the Lexow Committee.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—With the Lexow committee the star witness today was Frank Clark, who said from 1859 to 1863 he had been a gambler and had acted as a dealer. The gambling room was visited frequently by the police, who came there, he said, because they wanted money. They were headquarters men, one of them being William J. Kelso, who at that time was a detective and who since became Superintendent of the department, and a man named Radford Clark, and the other dealers paid these men $100 a week. The police knew well that the place, which was at Prince and Wooster streets, was the most popular resort of thieves, crooks, and pickpockets in the city, "such men as 'Dutchy' Hendricks, Dan Noble, 'Blacksmith' Dan, Tommy Mulligan, and many others frequenting the house." The witness not only paid the money himself at times, but saw the others do it also. A year after the war Clark left New York and went West and South, returning here in 1878 and taking up the bunko and three card monte business in the Fourth Ward. His partner was one Parmly, who is sometimes known as Edward Parmly Jones, and who now, it is said, holds quite a conspicuous position in green goods circles. They opened five places along Chatham street, or Park row as it is now called. Then fortune smiled upon them.

Bunkoing was in its palmy days. The witness graphically described the system followed to get innocent victims to invest in a lottery with a $10,000 capital prize. These places were never interfered with. If a victim "squealed" and went to the police, one-half his loss was given up to the officers. The way things were fixed when a man squealed was this: First of all, the ward man came round to the "joint" and gave the men time to change the aspect of the room, move the furniture, and hide all the implements of the game. As soon as this was done the ward man brought the victim around to identify the place. This he was usually unable to do. He always was scared to death by the loss of his money, and, the witness said, "we used to tell him if he did not clear out he would have to go to prison. The ward man then used to buy the victim a ticket and see him off on the train." If the sharks made only $500 out of a victim and the victim told the police he had lost $1,000 the police would demand $500. Often the police would say the victim had lost a large amount, when he had not made any such statement, to secure a larger amount. The police, witness said, got more rapacious all the time. There was a clergyman who got into the game, lost $285, and howled, grabbing a roll containing $1,000. They had to give him his money back. Some of the bunko men were arrested, because the concern had "bought the ward" of the police with the understanding that they should do no business with citizens, ministers, and priests. That minister had on a business suit. The cost of protection in that ward, the witness said, was $100, and $500 was paid in advance by both Parmly and Clark.

"To whom was the money paid?" asked Mr. Goff.

"To a man named Patrick Divver."

"Do you know his present business?"

"He is a police justice."

The witness said the money was handed to Divver at his saloon where the bunko crowd rendezvoused nightly, often spending there after a good day's business $800 to $400. They could afford to do this, as they bunkoed from fifteen to twenty persons a day, realizing as high at $5,500 daily. The proceeds of the day's game were deposited in Divver's safe. They never had any trouble with the police save when some victim squealed. The witness said the best place to do bunkoing was in the First Ward under Capt. Berghold, because there was no squealing and the places were never closed. They Clark was in the three card monte business with Coney Martin as partner. The latter was one of Parmly's men. They went out of business in 1887, because when Walling went out and Murray became Superintendent all the places were closed. Witness was never arrested in all the time he was doing crooked business.

Among other witnesses was the Rev. William S. Hamilton, whose church is in Capt. Deverey's precinct, the Eleventh, and who enlightened the committee to a large degree as to the bold and glaring conduct of disreputable women in houses there at a time when a police Captain was reporting that there was no improper house in his precinct.

Supt. Byrnes was brought directly into the investigation today by Lawyer Moss, who, figuratively, plumped him right down in front of the committee and public. Byrnes appears upon the scene as one who has explanations to make. Lawyer Moss exploded the bomb by reading reports of the Captains of the Eleventh and Fourteenth precincts during 1892 and 1893. These reports were afterward practically indorsed by the Superintendent and Inspectors Williams and McAvoy. Mr. Moss also called attention to the startling fact that after March 31, 1893, the disorderly houses had apparently disappeared, the date of the presentment of the special grand jury. Supt. Byrnes had the right to issue warrants without the consent of a magistrate, but after the date mentioned the Captains reported that no disorderly houses existed. Vice had been stamped out summarily according to them. Why did they assume this responsibility? All will have to explain and Supt. Brynes also.

DELAY IN SANTA FE REORGANIZATION.

Committee Expects to Make the Promulgation Today.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—The reorganization committee which has been discussing the new plan for the rehabilitation of the Atchison railroad system held its last meeting this afternoon and adjourned sine die. Last night the plan so far as prepared was cabled to the English committee, but it was stated tonight that little or nothing has been heard from the other side today. The American committee, however, does not propose to hold the matter in abeyance and will go right ahead, and, as outlined last night, will promulgate the new plan at once. The draft of the reorganization scheme was not completed tonight, owing to the many changes that had been made in its text, but it will be ready for the public tomorrow. Practically its conditions have been set forth in print, and the completed document will on the whole be found to follow those outlines closely. It is quite evident that the broad-minded Western representatives on the committee have found themselves hampered and annoyed by the objections of the New York and Boston contingent who are not disposed to split hairs and raise objections to small details. However, it is believed the best interests of the road and of the bondholders will be conserved by the new plan for carrying on the property's business.

BANKERS TO YIELD GOLD FOR EXPORT

Depleted Condition of the Treasury Reserve Causes Them to Confer.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—Fourteen of the leading bank Presidents of the city held an informal conference in the Union Trust company's headquarters today to consider the depleted condition of the Treasury and to devise means to relieve the Treasury's gold reserve from further depletion at the hands of exporters of the precious metal. President Williams of the Chemical Bank, who presided, made an informal address, setting forth the fact that the associated banks of the city hold about as much gold as the Treasury and suggesting that they meet further demands for gold for export from their own vaults. President King said the gold export movement appeared to be near a culmination and urged that the banks be unanimous in yielding their gold. The gold reserve fund, he said, was now only about $67,000,000, the lowest point reached since strengthened by the $50,000,000 per cent bond issue of Feb. 1. The general opinion prevailed that these banks, for the present at least, should furnish the gold from their own vaults as required for export, and that the other banks should voluntarily surrender a portion of their holdings to reimburse the banks drawn upon. It is quite certain, however, that the Treasury will not be required to furnish the metal in quantities before the gold movement has terminated. Many of the attending Presidents after the conference were inclined to dwarf its significance, and said the proposal to withdraw their gold was solely of commercial purport.

SOCIETY WOMEN IN A RETREAT.

They Are the Associate Sisters of the Order of St. Mary.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—A large number of prominent society women left this city this afternoon. They were the associate sisters of the Order of St. Mary, and were on their way to the annual retreat of the order, which begins at 6 p. m. tomorrow in Peekskill at their mother house, the Convent of St. Mary, of which the Rev. Mother Superior Harriet is the head. These sisters, who are recognized as members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, call themselves Anglican, and believe almost entirely in the tenets of the Church of Rome. Many of them are wealthy and prominent in the most exclusive circles of society. The retreat will be conducted by the Rev. George M. Christian, rector of Grace Church, Newark, N. J. He is a noted high churchman. After vespers tomorrow absolute silence will be maintained by the participants in the retreat until its close Friday night. The associates will keep the canonical hours with the sisters of the convent. Matins and lauds will be said nightly at 10 o'clock by the sisters alone; at 6 o'clock each morning the latter and the associates will say prime, followed by mass at 7, terce at 9, sext at noon, nones at 3, vespers at 6, and compline at 9. There will be a processional and recessional march of the sisters and the associates from the convent to the chapel at each service, the former taking seats in the chancel. Upon the conclusion of the services the associates will all arise and the sisters march down the main aisle and lead the return. As these services are all secret the sisters form their own choir. Between each service Father Christian will give instructions, and the associates will take notes of what he says to ponder over upon their return to their cells.

DIAMOND TRUST GREATLY DISTURBED

Teller's Proposal to Increase the Duty Agitates London Financiers.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The *Press* this morning prints the following:

LONDON, June 19.—Senator Teller's proposed high tariff on diamonds is causing a sensation here, where the Rothschilds have recently bonded £4,500,000 (nearly $20,000,000) of bonds for the South African diamond trust. The proposed high tariff would produce a great fall in the value of the immense stock of unsold diamonds on hand and greatly reduce the dividends to holders of the trust's stock, which for years past has been 10 per cent. Senator Teller's amendment is regarded as a blow aimed by the leader of the American free silver men at the Rothschilds, the leading bankers in Europe, who have done so much to maintain the single gold monetary standard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—At the request of Senator Teller today his amendment to increase the duty on diamonds from 15 to 30 per cent ad valorem was passed over.

NEWS OF THE EASTERN METROPOLIS.

Miss Lillian Russell to Undergo a Surgical Operation.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—Miss Lillian Russell in a few days will retire to a hospital to undergo a surgical operation. She expects to be able to return to her home in two weeks. Miss Russell has kept her intention in this respect a close secret, and its announcement will be a surprise to many of her most intimate friends.

Why Tourgee Won't Run.

Judge Albion W. Tourgée, who has been the leading candidate for the Republican nomination in the Thirty-fourth Congressional District in this State, has withdrawn from the fight. In an open letter he says the Republican party in this State seems to him to be drifting away from its old principles of "free speech, free soil, free men."

Sentenced for Embezzlement.

Augustus C. Hagan, late cashier of the American Exchange National Bank, and C. E. Bartholemew, a depositor in the bank, who jointly conspired to embezzle $80,000 from the institution, were sentenced today, the first named to seven and the last to five years in the penitentiary.

Wiman to Be Sentenced Today.

Erastus Wiman will be arraigned before Justice Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer tomorrow morning for sentence as the result of his conviction of forgery.

ONE MORE WAR OVER.

HIBERNIAN RIFLES HAVE NO MORE TO DO AT MOUNT OLIVE.

Troops Have a Lively Day at the Scene of Operations—Mob of Howling, Angry Females Surround Camp Wheeler and Scream—How They Were Chased—Deputy Marshals Fire at Aliens—Troops Are Ordered Home—Men Are Driven from the Mines by Strikers.

MOUNT OLIVE, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—Col. Colby received a message from Gov. Altgeld at 11 tonight directing him to break camp and return home with his command. Assistant Quartermaster-General Lieut. John Orendorff and Adjutant Hartigan at once set about having the tents struck and inside an hour he had all the State's property loaded on board a baggage car to be returned to the arsenal at Springfield.

This has been another trying afternoon for the boys of the Seventh Regiment. They had to cope once more with a mob of angry, hysterical women and they dispersed it without firing a shot and without injury to any one. The mob was composed of the same women which made up that of yesterday. They assembled about the main entrance to Camp Wheeler at 3 o'clock with their babes and children. At their backs were three times as many men as were on hand yesterday. They had partaken freely of vile whisky and the sight of the Deputy Sheriffs and Deputy United States Marshals bringing in riotous Anarchists roused the wrath of the mob. The women became so demonstrative that Adjutant T. L. Hartigan directed the officer of the day, Capt. Moriarity of Company E, to send a detachment to drive the mob away. When the squad of soldiers appeared the women became frenzied. They held their babes up before them and screamed to the men to protect them from assault. The Anarchists, Poles, Huns, and other aliens who made up the male portion of the mob, became infected with the fury of the women. They, too, began to roar and howl wish rage. Adjutant Hartigan called upon the shrieking mob to disperse, but his voice was drowned in the tumult of voices. A number of the aliens in the rear drew revolvers and it became evident that a crisis was at hand. One false or mistaken move would have precipitated a conflict. The officers and soldiers marched coolly and steadily forward and when within a few feet of the mob it broke and fled. The brave Irish boys did not increase their pace but kept steadily on. The wildly excited women and men ran every way. When the squad had marched a block from the picket line it was halted and an outer picket post established. But the danger was over. The rioters did not again attempt to assemble about the camp.

Shoot at the Aliens.

The Deputy Sheriffs and Deputy United States Marshals also had an exciting time of it this afternoon. Shortly before noon word was received from a farmer living three miles west of the town that large numbers of Italians and other alien strikers were moving in small groups along the highways in that direction. A posse of officers at once was set out on horseback and in buggies in pursuit. It was not long before some of the deputies caught sight of the fleeing Anarchists, and the latter took to the fields. The deputies followed and when the alien reds refused to halt the officers opened fire. It was like a skirmish in battle. The officers' pieces were strung along for half a mile, firing as they ran. The aim of officers was poor and no one was injured, though Chief Deputy Marshal W. S. Burrows declared they shot to kill. For nearly an hour the skirmish fighting was kept up, and meantime fifteen of the fugitives were captured. The others disappeared in the timber, towards which they had been running. Then the captives were sent back to town in charge of half a dozen officers.

The other deputies then renewed the cross-country chase, following the escaping Anarchists into the timber. White Deputy United States Marshal Frank Etherton and Deputy Sheriff J. L. Bliss were passing in the rear of a farmhouse a young woman ran out and called upon them for assistance. A big burly Italian had run into the house a few minutes before, she explained, and flourishing a stiletto declared he would cut her throat and that of her mother and two sisters if they did not allow him to go to bed. The officers accompanied the woman, who conducted them to the room where the concealed Anarchist was. He had locked the door. Placing their shoulders to the door they burst the lock. This was the first intimation the murderous Italian had of their presence. He sprang for his clothes and attempted to draw his stiletto, Officer Etherton grabbed him by the arm and then a hand to hand conflict ensued. The Italian was a powerful fellow and it was only when one of the officers dealt him a blow upon the head with the butt of a revolver that they were able to overpower him. He gave his name as S. G. Spudic. When the officers returned to camp with Spudic the mob of hysterical women and vicious men had to be dispersed. The captive Italian's head was bloody from the blow and the sight of blood infuriated the mob. The prisoners were removed to Springfield at 6 o'clock on a special train.

Tired of the Troops.

This afternoon a crowd of thirty labor agitators held what they were pleased to term a mass-meeting of citizens. Mayor Neunlist presided. About the only American present was Thomas Williamson, who drew up a set of resolutions which were unanimously adopted, and which called upon the Governor to withdraw the troops at once. They declared the local authorities were able to preserve the peace and enforce the laws, and that the calling out of the troops was an unnecessary move. It was further resolved that all persons for whom warrants had been sworn out by the proper authorities were willing to surrender themselves to the officers of the law.

Late this evening the United States Marshal and Sheriff informed Assistant Adjutant-General Bayle that they had arrested all the men they desired, and that he could inform the Governor they no longer desired the troops. Col. Bayle at once notified the Governor.

The troops left here at 1:30 o'clock.

MEN ARE DRIVEN FROM THE MINES.

Strikers Will Not Allow Non-Union Miners to Go to Work.

DECATUR, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—Ten men appeared at the new shaft this morning to go to work, but the strikers commanded the approaches to the property and the willing workers, who are non-union men, were afraid to go nearer. There was no protection offered them and they went back home. The trouble here has taken on a new phase. The union men say they are willing to go to work at the old price, but the company will not recognize the union. It wants the men to come in as individuals so that it may leave out agitators and kill the union element at this point. The miners at the Niantic shaft, twelve miles west of here, resumed work today. Over 150 tons of coal were lifted and shipped.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., June 19.—At a mass-meeting held here today to hear the reports of the delegates from the Springfield convention the McBride scale was bitterly denounced and its author scored as a Judas who sold out the men. The sense of the meeting was that the miners of the northern district will not work long under the reduction and that another strike will be precipitated in the fall should the operators refuse a raise.

CLEVELAND, O., June 19.—There were several shots exchanged between soldiers and prowlers last night at Post No. 96, near Beach City, but no one, so far as learned, was hurt. It is expected orders will be received from the Governor within twenty-four hours recalling portions of the Fifth and Sixteenth Regiments, which are now guarding the tracks of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., June 19.—General Manager Woodford of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling road telegraphed the Sheriff today asking for protection tonight for two covered bridges at Canal Dover. The Sheriff answered that he could not furnish a guard without authority from the Commissioners.

BELLE VERNON, Pa., June 19.—Half of the fourth pool miners are working, while the others refuse to treat with the men or sign the scale they present. Not only have a number of the mines refused the Columbus scale, but two of them—Albany and Umpire—demand a differential of .25 cents. This was rejected by the men.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 19.—Ten more coal works in this district resumed today at the Columbus agreement, among them being one in the thick vein region, where the operators refused to pay more than 52 cents a ton. The mines at Manown are still idle. At a meeting of miners it was decided to go to work when the non-union men were dismissed, but the operators refuse to discharge them.

ALTOONA, Pa., June 19.—The coal operators of the Broad Top region were notified today that the agreement to resume at the compromise wages had been rescinded. By President Bradley's order none of the miners in this district went to work this morning.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Pa., June 19.—The Sewickley district was the scene of considerable excitement today, caused by the Frick company making preparations to start its plant. No sooner were men put to work to lay a water line on the yards than the striking Slavs swooped down and drove the few deputies and workers like chaff before the wind. The ladies, however, were in force this afternoon when Sheriff McCann appeared on the scene at the head of forty more guards. When the officers charged the foreigners broke and fled in every direction, hotly pursued by the deputies, who caught six of the mob's leaders. The only man injured was a Slav, who was shot in the leg.

GREENSBURG, Pa., June 19.—The deputies stationed at Mammoth were attacked by the coke strikers today and driven off the premises. Sheriff McCann left at once with an additional force and trouble may ensue.

M'BRIDE SCORES PRESIDENT ADAMS.

Calls Him a Traitor, an Anarchist, and a Fool—Ohio Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., June 19.—[Special.]—The feature of today's convention of Ohio miners was the arraignment by President McBride of President A. A. Adams, under whose auspices the meeting was held. McBride was fearfully severe, calling Adams a traitor to the miners, an Anarchist, and a fool for attempting to induce the men to fight a settlement that could not be defeated. Many of the delegates sided with McBride in his denunciation. The State convention of representatives of the Ohio miners, met at 10 a. m. with sixty delegates in attendance. President Adams called the convention to order and without any effort at speechmaking read the call. President Adams said the meeting was called owing to the condition of affairs. One section of the country had settled as an enturety with the operators, and that was in Iowa. He had not signed the agreement in Ohio, as he had not been authorized so to do. A motion was made to invite the national officers to a seat in the convention, but it was not put. W. H. Crawford, a member of the State Executive Board, said in his territory the men were solid for 70 cents, but now the only thing to be done was to fall into line. Edmund Thomas, Vice-President of Ohio, said he found that the miners in his district were solid for 70 cents. At this juncture President McBride appeared, and the scene referred to brought the session to a close. The result tomorrow is not hard to predict. The miners will pass resolutions accepting the 60-cent rate under protest, and a mild censure of officials will follow.

INDIANA MINERS TO MEET AGAIN.

Call for Another Convention in Terre Haute Friday Morning.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—Another convention of Indiana miners is called to meet here Friday. Six lodges at Linton and Dugger asked for the convention. The men who last Saturday were rampant to continue the strike in spite of the Columbus agreement are evincing a desire to reconsider their action. The Dugger delegates, who proposed the resolution to continue the strike and calling for President Dunkerly's resignation, today telegraphed to State Secretary Kennedy demanding an immediate convention. Telegrams have been received from other mining centers asking for news from Ohio. The Indiana strikers are beginning to realize that the danger of Ohio and Illinois totally eclipsing this State in the competitive market. There is likely to be a wrangle in the convention over the Presidency of the organization. Dunkerly's supporters say his removal was unconstitutional,

HATCH IS HIT HARD.

ALDRICH REFUTES ARGUMENTS OF THE ANTI-OPTION CHAMPION.

The Chicago Congressman Shows That the Bill, if Passed, Would Be a Restriction on Trade and a Tax on Farmers—Praise for the Chicago Board—Ed Pardridge Declared Not to Have Caused Low Prices—Little Revenue Could Be Raised by the Measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—[Special.]—Representative Aldrich made one convert as a result of his speech today against the anti-option bill in the person of Congressman Johnson of Dakota, who is a large wheat grower. That gentleman declared the remarks made by the Chicagoan the best yet heard in opposition to the bill, and, although he had supported the Hatch bill two years ago, he would be found among its opponents in the Congress.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Aldrich gave notice that at the proper time he would offer an amendment to strike out everything in the bill pertaining to futures, so the proposition might apply to options alone. Another proposed amendment will be one inserting flour in the measure now before the House, which product it had been asserted was left out as the result of a dicker between the Washburn and Hatch people. Mr. Aldrich furthermore took occasion to correct Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania relative to his statement that the short seller was always credited with an interest in the amount of his sales until the grain was brought in. It was said by Mr. Sibley that such an admission had been made by members of Boards of Trade when they were examined before the Committee on Agriculture, but this assertion was refuted not only by Mr. Aldrich but by De Witt Warner of New York.

Knows Whereof He Speaks.

At the outset of his remarks Mr. Aldrich, who was listened to with unmistakable interest, said:

In the district which I have the honor to represent is located the Chicago Board of Trade, and its members are for the most part my personal friends. Some years ago I was myself a member of that organization, so that what I shall have to say will be from personal knowledge and information gained out of that fact. Before beginning my argument I shall briefly pay my respects to Mr. Hatch and to some of the statements made by him in his speech. He dwelt particularly upon the statement, which, however, was not a fact, that the fundamental principles of his bill were recognized by and incorporated in the rules of every prominent exchange of the country, including the Chicago Board of Trade. That the rules of these bodies provided for the actual delivery of every bushel of grain sold, and the only trouble was that the rules were not enforced. If being called an Anarchist for supporting a bill that compelled obedience to the law was justifiable then it was the first time that he had ever known that doctrine to be proclaimed.

Mr. Aldrich then quoted the rules of the board pertaining to offsets and showed how settlements through the clearing-house system were recognized and provided for. Mr. Hatch had made a great point of the admission of a former President of the board (Mr. Hamill) before his committee two years ago concerning the violation of the rules on the subject of trading in privileges and the failure of the board to enforce those rules. In doing so he had—he would not say intentionally—confounded his hearers by not explaining that the violation pertained to dealing in privileges and not to the legitimate trading such as was indulged in during the regular hours of the board. Mr. Aldrich cleared this matter up and made a point by alluding to the constant violation of the rules of the House right under the nose of the Speaker, and even under the eyes of Hatch himself when he was acting as Speaker pro tem., on numerous occasions, the principle in both cases being the same.

In the course of his speech Mr. Aldrich said:

In an interview with the Hon. J. Sterling Morton early in 1893 he said: "While I am not a protectionist in the usual acceptation of the word, I believe the farmer needs protection, he needs protection from his so-called friends. He should be saved from some of the fallacies which seem to be believed by a large number of them. One of them is the Hatch anti-option bill. It has been said that the great majority of the supporters of that bill are farmers. I think they should be its opponents. The exchanges which the bill aims to destroy are of advantage to the farmers; their daily workings tend to stimulate the prices. If there were no exchanges the big dealers would practically put their own price on the farmer's products, and the farmer would be compelled to accept them. The farmer has peculiar ideas, and those ideas need changing—a certain kind of education would not do him any harm at all. He needs saving from economic fallacies."

Now, Mr. Chairman, this is precisely what the farmer needs so far as this proposed legislation is concerned. He needs "saving from economic fallacies." The present system of dealing in farm products is no more responsible for the prevailing low prices than was the Secretary of the Navy responsible for the hauling down of the American flag at Hawaii last year. If wheat gets down to 50 cents in the Chicago market it will be because there is too much of it in the country.

Liverpool Fixes the Price.

In a recent report Senator Peffer said: "When it is considered that the market price of our surplus wheat is fixed in Liverpool and the export price to a large extent controls the price for which it is sold in the home market it is readily seen that large quantities of 35 cent wheat thrown on the market must have a depressing effect on the general average of profits in wheat farming. In California (says the report), under the improved methods of plowing, seeding, and harvesting, the cost of producing a bushel of wheat has been reduced to about 22 cents on an average crop." The testimony of those competent to judge (and I will remind the Chairman of the committee of what was said by the President of the New York Cotton Exchange during the hearings on this subject) was that active speculation conduced to higher prices. More business is done on higher markets than on low ones, or to put it in another way—the more active the trading the higher are prices. As the President of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange put it, "There is very little doing on a declining market, but great activity on an advancing market." Now this does not mean that active speculation makes higher prices, but it does refute the idea, which some people still seem to entertain, that it tends to depress prices. I will simply refer here to one case of thousands that could be mentioned—the case referred to by a member of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, where in one season future sales of cotton for November delivery were made at 6¼ cents a pound, though when November came around the actual sale of cotton was 10½ cents. This fact must not be lost sight of in all this discussion that for every seller there must be a corresponding buyer.

Now from the report accompanying this bill we learn the first object sought by the proposed legislation is to obtain revenue, and the bill provides that for every 1,000 bushels of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley actually delivered—for none can be bought that is not delivered—there shall be a tax of one cent for selling and one cent for buying. Now let us see what that would amount to in the way of revenue. In Chicago last year the total receipts of grain were 225,953,068 bushels, which, at a tax of two cents per thousand bushels and a two-cent revenue stamp on every 5,000 bushels, would have amounted to the munificent sum of $6,326.68 on grain handled at Chicago. In New York City the total grain receipts were 102,174,870 bushels, which would result in a revenue of $2,860.88. Think of it: $6,326.68 collected in Chicago and $2,860.88 at New York as the total tax on grain that would have been paid into the United States Treasury in 1893 to recoup its depleted and vacuous condition! "Additional revenue is desirable and imperative at this time," says the committee. What statesmanship! what breadth of mind! to conceive so grand a scheme for enriching the Treasury of this great country! Why, the members of the Chicago Board of Trade contribute more to charity every year than this entire revenue would come to, and I have no doubt the same is true of the Produce Exchange merchants at New York.

The second alleged object, to enable the producer to realize higher prices for his product, is, in my judgment, purely mythical. What the producer wants is a large number of buyers anywhere, everywhere, at all times, the world over. An active, ready market in which he can sell his products at whatever time and to whomsoever he please, whether for prompt or for future delivery. Compared with this object, in the very nature of things, be destructive to his interests.

Shorn Lambs Want the Bill.

Short selling has been the nightmare of every champion of an anti-option bill. It has been the war cry of every shorn lamb who has invaded the precincts of a bucket-shop; of those particularly who have never known how to speculate except by taking the "long" side of the market. This class of traders is numerous and they are to be found in large numbers through the rural districts of Missouri. The higher the markets the more they want to buy, and if they ever do sell, and "go short" the market it is when the latter has "touched bottom." Pardridge, the great bear and bug-a-boo in the eyes of the champions of this bill, has not been the cause of low prices for farm products—certainly you will not accord him any such distinction as that? He has been one of the shearers of the lambs, and Partridge has grown rich because he has been right in the market. During this era of depression in values he has been a consistent bear and has gone with the natural bent of the tide. Had he attempted to stem it by taking the other course he would have been swamped—all nature would have been against him and his destruction would have been inevitable. Corners never depress prices. No one ever heard of an effort being made to corner the market downwards; it would be impossible. Those who run corners are "after" the short sellers and will gladly part with the product at fair normal value if assured that it won't get back into the channels that lead to their doors.

Every restriction contained in the bill is a tax upon the farmer. If you tax the dealer it comes directly from the pocket of the farmer. It is fallacious to suppose that a short seller is not going to be called upon to deliver the goods at the end of the month for which he has sold, unless he has bought them back in the meantime. And this very fact adds strength and steadiness to the market, for any sale of product not already acquired is a source of strength to the market the moment the sale is consummated.

Extols the Chicago Board.

Mr. Chairman, a word concerning the Chicago Board of Trade—not in defense of the personnel of its membership, because defense from calumny and venomous personal attack directed from irresponsible and ignorant sources is not worthy the dignity of notice by any friend of that body, nor would that friend be thanked for any such gratuity—but of the board as an organized commercial exchange; why, one would suppose from some of the loose criticism indulged—many times by those who ought to know better—that we had a veritable "Monte Carlo" set up in Chicago for no other purpose than to extract the spare cash from our gullible country cousins as they come to our city, or to take from the laboring man the hard-earned surplus of his toil. Its relation to the commerce of this and other countries is apparently but little understood, and in its relations to the producing classes equal ignorance is shown. It stands for equity and fair dealing, and employs its facilities for the benefit of the buyer and seller. It is a nineteenth century idea of commerce that no advantage shall be enjoyed by either the buyer or the seller, and that no man or set of men shall be permitted to take any advantage whatsoever with reference to all facts concerning supply and demand.

The very able exposition of buying and selling of futures by Mr. George F. Stone, the accomplished gentleman, student, statistician, and long-time Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, is deserving of more than passing notice in the discussion of this subject. He says: "Legislation never will make high prices, never will make a market, no more than it can make currency of intrinsic value, and the greenback theory can never be successfully applied to wheat. When we raise a surplus we have got to take our chances with other surplus producing wheat countries—that is all there is to the whole business."

And now, Mr. Chairman, in conclusion I wish to refute and deny the allegation that anything have emanated from the distinguished Chairman of the committee, that the exchanges of the country are satisfied with his bill in its present shape. Such, I say, is not true. In an unbroken line of testimony I could quote the universal protest of the great commercial bodies of the country, who appreciate and understand the serious consequences that would come to the producer through the operation of legislation such as is proposed.

Mr. Sibley of New York spoke in opposition to the measure. The bill was originally drawn in the interest of the farmers, he said. This was a Populistic measure and as Populism was the natural outgrowth of Republican paternalism the bill should have came from that side of the House.

Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania followed in defense of the bill. The bill, he said, might not be according to a strict construction of Constitutional law, but there was a higher law than that—the law of self preservation.

Mr. Fletcher (Rep., Minn.) next spoke, and presented several letters from dealers in grain protesting against the passage of the bill.

The bill to amend the act for the relief of the civilized Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota passed the House today.

OR DER FOR SUGAR STOCK IS STOLEN.

Peculiar Development in the Case of Ransom and Barnes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—George W. Silsby, the bucket-shop broker, through whom George W. Ransom, son of Senator Ransom, and Capt. Barnes, an attaché of the Senator's committee-room, made their dealings in sugar stock, was before the Senate Sugar Trust Investigating committee. He was asked how his order slip containing Ransom's name came to be made public. Mr. Silsby said that an answer would probably involve reference to a criminal proceeding and that he must decline to reply until he could consult his attorney. He was excused temporarily. The inference is that the slip was stolen from his office and Mr. Silsby hesitated because of the charge that answer would imply. He said that, Senator Ransom had not speculated through his office.

John W. McCartney of the firm of Corson & McCartney, Washington correspondents of the New York brokerage firm of Moore & Schley, was also before the committee, but declined to give the committee any information as to private orders for sugar stock, or to say whether Senators had been among his customers. He stated, however, that in making his reply he did not wish to be understood as conveying the inference that Senators had been dealing through his house in sugar stock.

Mr. Lester, a telegraph operator for Corson & McCartney, declined to answer questions as to whether he had wired orders for sugar stock and was excused after a very brief examination.

The Sunday Store-Closing Ordinance.

CHICAGO, June 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Permit me to say in reply to various critics of the Mayor's veto of the Sunday closing of barber shops, meat shops, and various sorts of retail establishments, that when the controversy began about the opening of the World's Exposition Sunday and the Sabbatarians alleged that to do so would be to violate the Sunday law, it was pointed out by the press that the law of this State declared that labor or amusements on the first day of the week were punishable only when they disturbed "the peace and good order of society." And it asked them to show wherein their peace and that of any one would be disturbed by the quiet opening of the Exposition Sunday. They never replied.

In vetoing the ordinance for the closing of barber-shops and clothing, furniture, and several other kinds of stores Sunday the Mayor calls the attention of the Aldermen who voted for it to the same State law. If the keeping open of the comparatively small number of stores specified in the ordinance does "disturb the peace and good order of society" then those disturbed thereby have their remedy provided for them by the penal code. They can swear out a warrant before a Justice of the Peace or can go to the grand jury and complain.

But if the keeping open of these stores does not "disturb the peace and good order of society" then, says the Mayor, the ordinance is void, because it is contrary to the general policy of the State on the Sunday question, a policy far more liberal and more reasonable than that of other States where Sunday labor is in and of itself an offense.

In the first place, as the City Law Department says, speaking through the Mayor, it would be absurd to stop the noise caused by the barber scraping the chin of his customer, or the butcher sawing through a shin bone, and yet allow the rather louder melody of the clanging gongs of the cable cars and the shrill whistles of the tugs and the ring of iron on iron in a blacksmith shop to continue. In the second place great cities and small villages cannot be put on the same footing. That which would disturb seriously the peace and good order of a rural community accustomed to hear no other noises on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday, than the song of the birds and the tinkling of the cow bells is not noticed in a city like this, with its cosmopolitan population and multifarious pursuits.

If the ordinance which the Mayor has vetoed is defended as a sanitary measure, and if the claim is made that it is the duty of the State to secure for every man one day of freedom from toil in the week, then, says the Mayor, the ordinance would be open to the objection that it is class legislation, applying to some kinds of business and abstaining carefully from interfering with others. It does not attempt to secure a day of rest for the hard-working blacksmith, but declares that the clerks who sell paper collars or neckties shall not labor for more than six days per week.

It is alleged by some persons that the Mayor was influenced in vetoing this ordinance by the wish not to establish a precedent for the closing of saloons the first day of the week. There is no doubt that many people, if they saw hat, jewelry, clothing and furnishing stores, and groceries and meat markets closed Sunday, ostensibly to preserve the peace and good order of society, while several thousand saloons were allowed to remain open, would think the Aldermen would have been much more heedful of the interests of peace and good order if they had closed also the saloons, which they have a charter right to regulate as much as they please. But whatever the Mayor's ulterior motives may have been his law—or that of his Corporation Counsel, who wrote his veto—is sound, and his veto deserves praise. The ordinance clearly is one which the Council has no power to pass.

Sunday labor in a city like this is something which must regulate itself. The clergy of the Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Baptists would like to have the State step in and enforce on Sunday the laws which Moses laid down for Saturday. But the members of other denominations, such as the Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Episcopalians, and Unitarians and Universalists, and the Nothingarians, are not in favor of such legislation. The religious element being divided thus there can be no Sabbatarian legislation in Chicago.

The Mayor's advice to the clerks who object to Sunday work is to resort to the "determined assertion of the power of organized labor." That is to say, they must unionize themselves and then proceed to fight the matter out with their employers. They can lay down their razors, their yardsticks, their pens, their drugs, and their weights and measures and strike for six days' labor instead of seven, or they can insist on double wages for Sunday. Other unions have secured that; why cannot the clerks?

The Council can do nothing for them. They must work out their own salvation as others have done before them.

A LIBERAL.

MEN WHO MAKE TRADE.

THEY GATHER FROM THIRTY STATES IN CONVENTION AT MILWAUKEE.

First Day of the Annual Session of the Commercial Travelers' Protective Association of America—Addresses of Welcome and Reports of Officers—Result of the County Board Investigation at Milwaukee—Bishop Bonacum Wins His Suit Against Father Corbett.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—The trade makers of the country have captured the city and literally own the town. The annual convention of the Travelers' Protective Association of America opened today and drummers from thirty States are in attendance. Three sessions were held by the convention in the Stadt Theater. The theater was decorated and the convention has the aspect of a national political gathering. President William Kohn called the morning session to order and introduced the Rev. Dr. Alonzo Monk of Memphis, the National Chaplain. After his invocation the address of welcome was delivered by President Kohn. John A. Lee, the National President, of St. Louis, then made brief remarks and was followed by Mayor John C. Koch, who said:

I am much pleased to meet such a distinguished body of men here; men who represent most all parts of this great country, and in their occupation represent the commercial interests of this great Nation. Gentlemen, I welcome you and extend to you the freedom of our beautiful city. Our citizens are well known for their hospitality, and I hope your friends here who will take care of you will do it in a royal good style and make a success of their undertaking. I hope you may long remember the days spent here, and may they always be of pleasant memory. Gentlemen, I welcome you.

Gov. George W. Peck was then introduced and said:

Gentlemen: I welcome you to the city and State. You carry the keys and the corkscrews to everything you may find, so take possession of all you see in Milwaukee and the State and carry it home with you. I am glad to see how the traveling men have changed in thirty years. In the old days they sent the drummer out because he was no use in the store. I was one of them. They sent him out and if he didn't sell enough he staid out. I staid out. The drummers of today are the rainmakers in the business world. Bald-headed, like myself, as a rule many of them are, they have worn their hair out in the pews of country churches. If I were to paint the picture of an American hustler I would paint a typical drummer.

Jacob Furth of St. Louis followed Gov Peck with a few remarks, in which he depr cated the sectional feeling which keeps a country divided. President J. E. Hanson of the Merchants' and Manufacturers Association spoke a few words of welcome, and after him Secretary C. C. MacKinnon read a short paper setting forth the commercial advantages of Milwaukee, "where the tenement house is not known," as he aptly put it. George A. Randall of New York responded to President Hanson and Secretary MacKinnon, assuring them that without the cooperation of the business men their conventions would never have been successful.

Raking Over for Railroads.

President J. H. Magdeburg of the Chamber of Commerce welcomed the traveling men to the city and invited all to visit the chamber. He spoke on the subject of transportation as one of much importance to men constantly traveling about the country. He said he had no ill-feeling toward corporations, but believed railroad corporations were creatures of the State giving them corporate existence and should ever remain under control of and amenable to the powers that gave them their existence. He said railway corporations lawlessly resisted the constituted authority. He added:

It cannot be denied that in some States laws were passed, which, if enforced, would have worked injury to railroad corporations, but it is a fact which cannot be truthfully controverted that such oppressive legislation was usually the outgrowth of an outrageous policy secretly worked about by unjust rates of transportation or other oppression forced on the people by railroad managers, which they so well know how to inflict. Today almost every railroad in the country stands arrayed before the country in the light of a law breaker. They have for years past attempted to relieve themselves of the common law liability attached to them as common carriers by inserting in their bills of lading all sorts of exemption clauses and conditions. They have been giving rebates on freight rates to favored shippers contrary to law or equity, thereby assisting to build up a few favored shippers at the expense of others and to the detriment of the general welfare of the community. It is a deplorable fact that some railroad managers even stoop to the level of common criminals by giving bribes in one shape or another to the representatives of the people, thereby debauching them and leading them from their sworn duty to constituents, whose interests they should jealously guard. I predict a glorious future to the party which will take up this great question and solve it, free from demagogy, but fairly meeting the issue and dealing out full justice to all.

Joseph Wallerstein of Virginia, the First Vice-President, responded to Mr. Magdeburg, and C. C. Rogers of the Advancement Association delivered a short address, which was replied to by J. C. Wilkinson of Missouri. The address of welcome occupied the whole of the morning session.

List of Committees Announced.

At the afternoon session President Lee announced the following committees:

Committee on Rules—George H. Randall, New York; W. E. Hyman, Ohio; F. H. Hotchkiss, Connecticut; T. R. Havener, Minnesota; E. F. Keller, Indiana; L. S. Dubois, Kentucky; W. Creevy, Mississippi; George H. Grant, Rhode Island; R. B. Dennis, Tennessee.

On Credentials—W. L. Benson, Texas; L. C. Cardinal, Alabama; J. W. McDonald, Missouri; Louis L. Friend, Wisconsin; R. S. Christian, Virginia; F. R. McCormick, Pennsylvania; E. S. Donham, Ohio; W. H. Bass, Arkansas; Leopold Wolf, Louisiana.

On Revision of Constitution—Carl M. Aldrich, Illinois; Jacob Furth, Missouri; C. M. Taylor, Indiana; J. C. Simering, Maryland; H. L. Knight, Wisconsin; A. H. Kerr, Oregon and Washington; R. W. Spillman, Virginia; Neil McCaul, Illinois; W. A. Ryan, Indiana.

President John A. Lee read his annual report. He thanked the officers and members of the association for their loyal and enthusiastic coöperation during the last year. He recommended that the salary of the National Secretary be increased, as the present salary of $1,800 was inadequate. He said:

I have during the last year visited many divisions and posts, and found everywhere not only officers and members ready and anxious to coöperate with me, but that a feeling of friendship and welcome has through their efforts been established with the citizens of each and every community in which we are known or organized. Seven new State divisions have been organized during the year: Iowa, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Kansas, Nebraska, and the splendid division of Wisconsin.

New posts were organized during the year as follows: Alabama at Montgomery, Birmingham, and Mobile; Arkansas at Pine Bluff; Illinois at Peoria, Cairo, Aurora, Canton, Joliet, Galesburg, and Decatur; Indiana at Kendallville, Evansville, South Bend, and Indianapolis; Kentucky at Paducah, Owensboro, and Henderson; Louisiana at Shreveport and New Orleans; Missouri at St. Joseph, Sedalia, Kansas City, Carthage, and Cape Girardeau; Texas at Sherman and Paris; Tennessee at Nashville, Knoxville, Jackson, and Memphis; Wisconsin, at Racine, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, and Fond du Lac; Minnesota, at St. Paul; Kansas, at Atchison; Nebraska, at Lincoln; Massachusetts, at Boston and Springfield. We now have thirty State divisions and thirty-one States organized, Oregon and Washington being included in one division. Seventy-six posts or municipal organizations are established in towns and cities of the larger class. At the close of the fiscal year, June 1, 1894, we had in good standing 7,052 members as compared with 3,945 June 1, 1893. Owing to the stagnation of business and lack of employment we have sustained a heavy percentage of lapses, 1,998 members having been dropped during the year for nonpayment of dues. Our cash balance during the year has increased from $24,815 to $27,698, and we have at the close of the financial year, June 1, 1894, no unpaid proven and allowed claims. The aggregate amount of indemnities and death claims paid during the year have been $25,372, as compared with $11,998 paid the previous year. The total amount of expense during the year was $14,181, as compared with $11,611 last year.

Gift to the Chairman.

Delegate J. W. Brownlee of Tennessee presented the Chair with a gavel, which he said was made from a limb of one of the hickory trees from which President Jackson received his nickname.

R. B. Signfoe of Racine, in a humorous five-minute address, invited the delegates to visit that city. Gov. J. S. Hogg and party sent a telegram regretting their inability to attend the convention. The reports of Secretary and Treasurer, Louis Lebaume, and of the Board of Directors were read and accepted and an adjournment was taken until evening when the committees presented their reports.

REPORT SHOWS GROSS OVERCHARGES.

Result of the County Board Investigation at Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—For two hours today the County Board wrangled over the report of the Zellmer investigation committee, and finally adopted the report of the majority of the committee. This document shows that in one instance, according to the testimony of the experts, Razall & Co., on a bill of $1,134 for tax-receipt books, made an overcharge of $750, and that the testimony tended to show that similar overcharges were made in other accounts rendered by the company against the county. It shows in another instance that Razall & Co. presented two bills for $105 for the same books. Both were paid, but requisitions for only one could be found. It shows that books amounting to $40 were purchased for the private use of the Register of Deeds and charged against the county. It censures the County Clerk for the careless manner in which he conducts his office, and instructs the District-Attorney to begin suit against H. G. Razall & Co to recover the amount of the overcharges. Supervisor Dorsch presented a minority report, recommending that all proceedings against Razall & Co. and the investigation be dropped. It was lost on a tie vote.

The Wisconsin State Board of Health today decided to change the vaccination rules. One new rule is to place the authority for compelling school children to be vaccinated in the hands of school boards. The old rule compelled school teachers and the parents of pupils to see that the children were vaccinated before they were enrolled to attend school. The second modification of the rules was that admission should not be denied any pupils who showed signs of repeated vaccination, whether successfully inoculated or not. The board expected to make a start in the inspection of the filter systems in Menomonee Valley district, but the traveling men in convention here have captured all the carriages in the city, and the Board of Health will have to wait until Wednesday afternoon or Thursday morning.

The will of the late Thomas Shea was filed for probate today. It shows that the estate was worth $400,000. The property is left to his children, Mary Cavanaugh and Mrs. Alice Bulger of Chicago, Kate Murphy, Edward and Andrew Thomas Shea of this city. His widow receives an allowance of $15,000 a year.

F. G. Cowie, the Chicago insurance detective, is on trial here for sending threatening letters through the mails to F. Dohman & Co. last fall.

BISHOP BONACUM WINS HIS SUIT.

Court Sustains His Action in Removing Father Corbett.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., June 19.—[Special.]—Judge Chapman rendered a decision in the case in which Bishop Bonacum sought to restrain Father Corbett from interfering with the newly appointed priest at Palmyra Mission, from which Corbett had been removed but refused to go. The injunction is made perpetual, the Judge holding as follows:

The court finds upon the evidence that defendant wrongfully usurps the rights of the parish priest in the Mission of Palmyra, and that he forcibly and violently denies the plaintiff the use and enjoyment of the same; that the plaintiff holds the fee to the realty and property of said parish and has the right to occupy and use the same, and that defendant is a wrongdoer in so far as he denies plaintiff and his appointee, Joseph A. Smith, the use of the same, and said injunction is made perpetual to the extent of forbidding defendant from entering the church property of said mission for the purpose of interfering with plaintiff's control of the same.

FORGER CAUGHT AT JACKSONVILLE.

Arrested as He Was Trying to Pass a Check for $500.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—A neatly dressed stranger representing himself as a Mr. Webb went to the house furnishing store of William H. Johnson this afternoon and selected a bill of goods amounting to $380. We wanted the goods for a relative in the south part of the county and requested that they be shipped June 28. He then tendered to Mr. Johnson a check for $500 purporting to have been drawn by Messrs. Webb and Hill of Haskill, Tex., on the First National Bank of the same city and in favor of C. M. Hill and R. C. Webb. Mr. Johnson took the check to his banker for investigation and advice before accepting it, and found all the facts corresponded exactly with a special telegram to the Chicago papers that the banker was at that moment reading. In this it was stated that forged checks of the same character had been passed at St. Louis, Evansville, Kookuk, Oshkosh, and other cities. Mr. Webb was arrested.

MRS. PLUMB DISCONTINUES HER SUIT.

She Finds Maj. Hood Does Not Owe Her $30,000 for Which She Sued.

EMPORIA, Kas., June 19.—[Special.]—In the suit recently commenced in Lyon County, Kas., by Mrs. Carrie S. Plumb, widow of the late Senator P. B. Plumb, for $30,000 against Maj. Calvin Hood of Emporia, Maj. Hood Friday last filed his answer, setting out in detail the facts concerning the transaction upon which Mrs. Plumb based her suit. These facts indicated that there was no liability on his part. Last evening a representative of Mrs. Plumb called upon Maj. Hood and stated that the facts contained in his answer convinced her she had been misinformed relative to the facts, and after a discussion of the matter it was agreed that Mrs. Plumb would dismiss her action, and that to prevent any possible future friction all matters pertaining to the late partnership of Plumb & Hood should be settled.

FUGITIVE EX-SHERIFF IS CAPTURED.

D. S. Conley, Who Escaped from Jail in Nebraska, Arrested at Champaign.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—D. S. Conley, the alleged defaulting Sheriff of Phelps County, Neb., was arrested in this city today and is now in the county jail awaiting the arrival of the Sheriff from Holdrege, Neb. Conley, whose term expired as Sheriff of Phelps County Jan. 1, was arrested on the charge of embezzling $1,200. The jury disagreed and the prisoner was sent back to jail to await a new trial. June 5 he escaped from the jail. After wandering aimlessly around several weeks he was arrested in this city on a charge of being drunk and identified by a description sent to the authorities here.

SUIT AGAINST ALLEGED VOTE-BUYERS.

Papers Served by the Man Who Wants Damages for Selling His Vote.

COLUMBUS, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—The papers in the civil proceedings brought by William Hobson to recover $300 damages and $100 attorney's fees from John Holland, James Sears, and Sherman Jones for the alleged purchase of Hobson's vote at the late city election were served upon the defendants this morning by Sheriff Lucas. The defendants appeared before Judge Hord this morning and filed a continuance bond for $1,000. The case will not be set for trial at this term of court owing to the fact that only one week will elapse until the term is ended.

BOLD HOTEL ROBBERY AT FINDLAY.

Clerk Chloroformed by Two Men, Who Get Away with the Cash.

FINDLAY, O., June 19.—[Special.]—The Arlington Hotel was entered last night by two unknown men who seized the night clerk, Fred Lampman, chloroformed, bound, and gagged him, then threw him into the alley. He has not yet regained consciousness. After disposing of the clerk the men robbed the hotel safe of several hundred dollars and made their escape just as the police found the clerk.

Indicted for the Rolla Boyd Murder.

DECATUR, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—John B. Creekmur was indicted today for the murder of Rolla Boyd. The crime was committed in Whitmore Township, Macon County, in April.

Northwest Notes.

George Vaugieson was run over and killed by a train at La Porte, Ind.

John Ashbrook, 15 years old, was drowned while bathing in the river at Ashbrook, Ind.

Edwart Debart, 18 years old, fatally wounded William Riggs, 17 years old, in a quarrel at Monticello, Ill.

H. L. McDowns was arrested at Geneseo, Ill., charged with swindling banks at Moline, Ill., with bogus checks.

Frank Carr was sentenced at Vincennes, Ind., yesterday to one year in the penitentiary for robbing railroad cars.

Company D at Aurora, Ill., elected A. W. Sidell, Captain; Henry Weis, First Lieutenant; and John Graves, Second Lieutenant.

The body of an unknown man was washed ashore at Racine, Wis., and it is supposed to be that of a sailor from the wrecked steamer Cummings.

Frank E. Allen, President of the First National Bank of Estherville, Ia., was yesterday appointed receiver of the American Investment company of Emmetsburg.

BIG RING IN THE BUD.

OPINION THAT WOULD CRUSH SMALL CITY CONTRACTORS.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Zeisler Holds That No Pay Should Be Advanced for Paving and Sewer Jobs—Mayor Hopkins Will Stretch a Point to Continue the Present Beneficial Policy—Another Batch of Dirty Smoke Producers—Free Text Books Scheme Finds Favor.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Zeisler has, with the approval of Mr. Rubens, given the smaller street-paving and sewer-building contractors a scare in an opinion that no payments be made for work under contract until the entire job is completed. It is said the effect of this will be to shut out contractors of small means, reduce the amount of competition in bidding for the contracts, and make it possible for a combination of sewer and pavement contractors to dictate prices to the city. It has been the custom of the city for years to pay contractors from time to time as their work progresses. This was done after an examination of the work done by city engineers, who gave an estimate as to what this work was worth. The full value of the work has never been paid, although the contractor was able to get a large portion of it. The city always holds back a certain percentage, even after the work is fully completed, to cover the matter of repairs. The contractor, too, from time to time has been given interest-bearing vouchers for such moneys as are due on contracts for which the city has the money to pay. These vouchers he has been able to discount on the market thereby getting money with which to prosecute the same contract or new work. Under the opinion given all this must be stopped.

Commissioner of Public Works Jones said yesterday: "To follow this plan means disaster to the city. It will drive out the small contractor and deliver the city into the hands of a few wealthy contractors who will soon be able to form a pool and dictate their own prices to the city."

Mayor Hopkins said the law would be stretched, if necessary, to maintain the old plan. "Why, such a plan as is outlined in this opinion will work disaster to the city," he said. "It will drive out the small contractor entirely and place the city at the mercy of the big contractors. Any one knows what that means. If necessary I will have a point stretched in favor of the old plan of paying on engineers' estimates. Why should not this be done? The city only pays for work actually performed. Then it does not pay up to the full value. No harm is worked any one, because under that plan a man with a few hundred dollars is able to take city work. This increase in the number of contractors precludes the possibility of a pool. The city receives the benefit, too, of great competition. I do not like the opinion."

Controller Ackerman regards the opinion as an unfortunate one for the city. The opinion, which is addressed to the Controller, is substantially as follows:

I have your communication of June 13 wherein you state that Messrs. Wilson and Jackson, the contractors for the Wentworth avenue sewer system, demand of you an interest bearing voucher, payable out of the second installment of the assessment when collected. From your communication I gather that the collection of the first installment of the assessment was, by order of the City Council, prior to making the contract with Wilson and Jackson, staid for one year, and that both the first and second installments of the assessments are now in process of collection. I further gather from your communication that the work to be done by Wilson and Jackson under the contract referred to has not been completed. The voucher which the contractors demand is for a portion of the work for which the Commissioner of Public Works has issued an estimate. You desire an opinion as to whether the voucher should bear interest or not. The statute does not make provision for the issuance of any interest-bearing vouchers. But there is the further question whether the contractors are at the time entitled to any vouchers, interest or non-interest bearing. The statute, in my opinion, plainly indicates that they are not so entitled, for two reasons: First, because the first installment of the assessment has not yet been fully collected, and, secondly, because the work provided by the contract has not yet been completed. Both these conditions must exist before the city can make settlement with the contractors. This is plainly the intent and meaning of the statute. The entire settlement with the contractor is to be one transaction. Such settlement cannot be made until after the first collection of the first installment of the assessment. No vouchers can be issued to the contractor until after the improvement which forms the subject matter of the contract has been completed. There is no objection to the issuance from time to time by the Commissioner of Public Works of estimates certifying that a certain amount of work has been performed by the contractor. If he can use that estimate or certificate for any purpose, well and good. But such estimate can in no way be regarded as an obligation of the city and cannot lawfully contain any provision for the payment of interest.

SMOKERS NEAR RUSH STREET BRIDGE

A Batch of Prime Nuisances That Need Immediate Attention.

When Inspector Adams gets around to it he will find a bad lot of smoking chimneys in and about Rush street bridge and the river. They are all visible from that point and make no effort to conceal the nuisance which they create. As usual, some are worse than others, some high and some low, but they are all engaged in the same occupation, and yesterday their sooty products were blown to the northwest.

The Michigan Central warehouse, just east of Michigan avenue and near the river front, has a moderately tall chimney that smokes whenever the furnace is fired and for several minutes afterwards. It is able to produce a column beyond the breadth of the river. Across the river is Kirk's soap factory. It has two chimneys. Morning and afternoon these stacks were found to be smoking yesterday. Both are good for a steady black and a half stream all day long. With a little extra firing they make a more pronounced effort. This occurs about every twenty minutes.

Just west of the soap factory and at Rush street and the River is the tobacco manufacturing plant of Spaulding & Merrick. Between 11 and 12 a.m. the chimney did a fairly good smoke business at intervals of eight or ten minutes. In the afternoon it was not smoking so badly. The boilers are equipped with a steam and hot air device. It was in operation, but as has been found the case, where such devices are used in other places they make considerable noise and aid in the consumption of a small quantity of smoke. However, the firm is anxious to make no smoke and the engineer and firemen have had repeated instructions to be careful. Mr. Morehouse of the firm said: "We would be glad to adopt any device in common with our neighbors which would stop the smoking nuisance. It is a great evil and we recognize the importance of abolishing it. We would like to burn hard coal, if other manufacturers in our line would do the same thing, but we cannot afford the extra expense when in competition with the firms that do not use anthracite."

Across the northwest of Spaulding & Merrick is one of the prize smokers in the vicinity. It is the stack belonging to the Monarch Refrigerating company. Its neighbors give it a bad character, and this was demonstrated to be no injustice when at twenty minutes before 5 o'clock it began indulging in an eruption of soot that would compare favorably with a tugboat. It rolled away to the northwest for four blocks and it formed an unmitigated nuisance. The company has not been in operation much more than ten days. The stack is a new one and is starting out with a bad record.

A nuisance of still larger proportions is the stack belonging to the Interior Building company. It is several blocks east and near the lake shore. Morning and afternoon yesterday it smoked almost incessantly. It is the worst continuous smoker in the neighborhood and the product it spouts on the air is of such consistency that it reaches five or six blocks without a break.

There is a nest of house-top chimneys on River street in the solid block from the bridge westward. There are half a dozen of them, and they are all bad smokers. Their tops extend only two or three feet above the level of the roof and cannot be seen from the sidewalk. They are that viciously smoking low class of stacks that roll their filth over cornices into the streets below. The worst of these bad chimneys is between Nos. 22 and 26 River street.

The Hoyt Building is not above smoking at regular intervals. It is one of those low, cockloy chimneys which raises a terrible fuss for a short time and then subsides. A neighborhood of these sooty spouts form the worst kind of a nuisance. They seem to be overlooked by the Smoke Inspector. At any rate there are always enough of them going while others are quiet to keep the atmosphere foul.

The two Palmer House stacks did a little better yesterday afternoon than the day before in the way of making smoke. The columns were heavier, and hung together a greater distance. There is a little stack rearing its top out of the roof of No. 202 State street which ought to be snuffed out. It is a nasty, insolent smoker and tosses its filth when the wind is from the east into all the open windows of the tall Owings Building. It is unwearying in its smoke-producing efforts, and turns out a quality of pure thick soot. It operates for five minutes at a time, and it will stain an entire block of buildings.

The Owen Block chimney at State and Adams resumed work actively yesterday morning and continued to shower

WHEAT FAILS TO HOLD

ADVANCED PRICES DEVELOP LIBERAL AND URGENT SELLING.

Pace Had Been Too Rapid for the Character of the News—Foreign Markets Irregular—Europe a Seller of Wheat Futures — Better Shipping Demand, but Little Business Accomplished — Corn Market Has No Backbone—General Position One of Stability.

The wheat market lost half the handsome gain of the day before, closing with a net loss of 1¾c. There were some bullish influences, but these counted for little in the face of heavy liquidation of long wheat. It seemed as though every broker in the pit had wheat to sell when the market opened, much of it having been taken on during the sharp advance of the day before. The pace had been too rapid. The higher Liverpool cable was interpreted as a reflection of the Monday advance here, and continental news had nothing of the sensational character of the day before. Some of the advices showed further advances, but in the main they indicated no excitement abroad. Furthermore, houses with foreign connections had large selling orders for European account, covering July, September, and December deliveries. In addition brokers usually identified with the elevator people here were large sellers, and altogether such a flood of wheat was thrown on the market that prices could not hold. Schwartz-Dupee had a cable denying the report of frost and snow in Eastern Europe and in combination with other private-wire houses sold wheat. It was a case of general liquidation on the part of a crowd overloaded. Possibly there was manipulation in the market, as on the day before when it was worked up on rather slim reasons. July opened at 60¼@60¼c, selling immediately under 60c, worked down to 58¾c, and closed at 59¼c, with September around 2c premium all day. There was a better inquiry on shipping account, but no business of consequence was done and this could not help the futures. Liverpool was 1½@2d higher on spot and ¼d higher on futures, late private cables reporting half the advance lost. Berlin came in 2½@2¾ marks higher, and Paris 1@1¼ centimes higher. Receipts at Western points were 248,000 bu and shipments 189,000 bu. The Northwest had 204 cars against 330 last year. The weather was showery and there was little talk of crop damage, but clear of news having spent its force for the present. Toledo reported a car of new wheat from Oklahoma. The *Bradstreet* showed a big decrease of 4,472,000 bu in all countries covered. Exports were 326,000 bu wheat and flour. The local cut-inspection was larger at 154,000 bu. No. 3 red to go to store sold at 52¾@54c. Free-on-board sales were at 60@60½c for No. 2 red, and 53@56½c for No. 2 red.

Corn traders did not quite know what to do with the news at hand and the surroundings and simply drifted with the crowd following wheat. The market was strong and weak by turns and closed nearly steady after selling at a narrow range of ½c. The crowd was inclined to favor the short side, yet it did not require much buying to bring a quick recovery. The cash situation was rather favorable to prices so far as stocks and shipping demand were concerned, on the other hand the crop outlook was excellent and the exports small at 83,000 bu. July sold at 41½c early off to 40¾c and closed ½c lower for the day at 41¼c, with September at 41¾@41¾c. Receipts at all primary points were 307,000 bu, indicating a liberal movement from farmers' hands, and shipments inside the state were large, but the inspection was 450 cars and withdrawals 254,000 bu. Cables were lower but fractionally higher. The demand for cash corn was fairly active and there was a fair amount in store and in store were at 41@41¼c for No. 2 yellow, and 41¾@41¾c for No. 3 yellow. Free-on-board sales were at 41¾@42c for No. 2 yellow, 41½c for No. 3 white, and 42c for No. 3 yellow.

Oats were active and steady for August and September deliveries, ¼c higher for July, and advanced 1¼c for cash. Some 40,000 bu were sold up to 30½c. August opened ¼c higher and closed ¼c lower than Monday at 30½c. September opened at the closing figure of 30¾c, lost ¼c before the close, and closed at 30½c sellers. Baldwin-Farnum were heavy buyers for that month and advanced it a cent, taking 400,000 bu. Lee, Higginson & E. Pratt & Co. and Hartlett-Frazier were also buying largely. Sample oats were strong and advanced 2@3c. Actual scarcity is rapidly thinning the prices up. Receipts of cash were 150 cars and the receipts were readily disposed of. No. 2 white free on board sold as high as 49c, though most of the cash stock went at 46@48c and 46@47½c for No. 3 white. No. 2 in store or to go to store sold at 45c and No. 3 white at 45½c.

Rye was neglected and weak in sympathy with wheat. Offerings were light. No. 2 in store was nominal at 49¾c. No. 2 free on board sold at 50c, and No. 3 at 48¾c. July was weak and nominal at 49c and 51c sellers for September. Barley was steady with light offerings. No. 3 sold 54@55c.

In provisions the interesting thing was the continuous good demand for cash stuff for shipment on hooks account. So far as speculation was concerned it was nearly featureless. There was no support of consequence and under influences at home and abroad prices broke. The weakness in wheat extended to the provision pit, and there was more or less disposition to sell ribs by such houses as the Cudahy Packing company and Hately, Kohn & Co. which led with July sales. July pork closed 7¼c lower, at $12.40, with cash about that. Lard lost 7½@10c and ribs a nickel, shorts the same. Cash pork closed 40¼ with cash lots about $6.53½. The receipts of hogs were largest than expected and provision dealers said this as a reason for selling product. Cash sales included 850 cases lard at 6½@6.70, and 25,000 lbs dry salted shoulders at $5.75.

Flax was firm and 1c higher for cash sold, and advanced ½@2c for futures. No. 1 on track sold at $1.40. For September $1.17 was bid and $1.16 for October, with no one disposed to sell at these figures. In timothy seed the cash offerings are limited to small bag lots and the demand for remains firm, with prime seed quotable at $4.75. Futures were 5c higher for September with $4.35 bid and no sellers. October was nominal at the same figure. Clover was nominal at $9.00@9.10 for prime seed.

Trade Talk on 'Change.

Schwartz-Dupee had a number of interesting cables on European crops and weather. Buda-Pesth, Hungary, cabled: "No truth in the report regarding damage to the winter crop by frost and snow in Austria-Hungary. Weather warm and bright, prospects of a crop favorable." Hamburg: "Weather cold and wet; market advancing." Berlin: "Weather threatening rain; market advancing and few sellers; wheat advanced 4 marks and rye 3 marks." Frankfort: "Heavy rain in general, but crop is not damaged yet. Southern Russia is offering large quantities." Strasburg: "Market firm but sensitive owing to unfavorable weather." Paris: "Rain continued, crop reported damaged by rain. Later—Market getting weak, weather improving." Marseilles: "Crop in Southern Russia reported damaged by wet weather, which strengthens the market. Weather in France unsettled, but not sufficient to hurt." Antwerp: "Rain continued; weather now unsettled; dry weather wanted. Later—Advance too rapid; expect a reaction soon; weather improving."

The few shorts in June oats still outstanding seem to be in the way of a squeeze at every turn, and it looks as though the price might just as easily reach 50c as 45c. Sales of three "fives" were at 45c, at 46c, and at 46¼c, and this shows the strained condition of the small market. In the long futures the position is more uncertain and less is said about crop damage. In fact, some are figuring that if the present weather continues there will be plenty of new oats here in July.

"We can never count much on new oats in July," said George Ellison, who is the veteran in the oats crowd. "The most favorable season I ever saw was in 1871, and the July receipts that year were but 900,000 bu, or scarcely three days' supply now."

The local stock of contract corn was reduced last week 103,000 bu bringing it down to 2,614,000 bu. This is larger than that of a year ago, but it is generally understood that reserves of old corn are unusually small. The improvement in the weather and better crop outlook has apparently stopped the free flow of corn from farmers. On the other hand the shipping trade at the present remarkably low rate of freight to the seaboard is pronounced, and half the present local stock pronounced to be held by one man for higher prices than those now ruling. Charters were made yesterday for 120,000 bu at a rate of 1c to Buffalo while Erie canal freights were quoted the lowest on record at 2¾c Buffalo to New York.

Gilbert Montague cabled his Antwerp correspondent for a conservative summary of the crop conditions in Europe, and the following reply was received, indicating that while some of the reports sent out for speculative purposes were no doubt greatly exaggerated the sun is after all considerable uncertainty: "Serious fears ascertained because of continued wet weather in Western Europe. Time now critical. Unless change in weather sets in very soon crops will be small. Know nothing about Austro-Hungary; reports point to medium crops."

The situation in cash wheat was rather mixed. There was bids here and there a number of them, but as a rule it was difficult to meet on common ground. One exporter said he had offered an elevator concern 1c over July for a round lot of No. 2 spring, but could not get a bushel. Another warehouseman said his bids were better than the premium just named, but he had no wheat for sale. One lot of 50,000 bu No. 2 spring was finally worked for shipment, the terms being kept private.

An open window invited a snowy pigeon to sail into the exchange hall and over the heads of the traders. It was regarded by some in the light of a good omen or a white-winged messenger of peace to the contestants in the elevator differences. Some of the boys expressed apprehension lest John Hill or "Jim Temp" take measures to lay violent hands upon it and put it out of the way.

The directors received and placed on file the report of a special committee which had been looking into charges made by a member in the heat of argument reflecting on the directorate. This established the statement made by Director Jones regarding the offender, but for reasons of its own the special committee refused to recommend discipline. In these days of warm controversy about the elevator question extravagant expressions are sometimes heard.

The Nelson Morris and the Swift provision warehouses have been made regular for the term of one year under the rules of the Board of Trade. This is the last act in the comedy begun prior to the 1st of June, when, through sympathy with the cause of the grain warehousemen, the provision dealers joined Armour in refusing to renew licenses. Armour is still out.

In the afternoon puts on July wheat sold at 58¾@58¾c and calls at 59¾@60c, and as high as 60¾c, and later in the day were quoted 60@60¼c. Puts on July corn sold at 41c and at 41⅛@41¼c, and calls at 41⅝@41¾c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 35 cars; corn, 230 cars; oats, 72 cars; and 33,000 hogs.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.		Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.	
	WHEAT.					
Jun.$	59⅝@	....$	57⅝@	59⅝@	....@	58
July	60⅝@	.....	58¾@	60¾@	....@	59¾
Sept	62⅝@	62¾	60¾@	62¾	61 @	61¾
	CORN.					
July$	41¾@	41¾$	40¾@	41¾$	....@	41¾
Sept	41¾@	....$	41¼@	42	....@	41¾
	OATS.					
Jun.$	44½@	....$	45 @	46¼$	....@	46
July	29 @	.....	28¾@	30¾	....@	30¼
Aug.	31 @	31¾	30⅝@	31¾	....@	30¾
Sept	30⅝@	.....	30¼@	30¾	30 @	30¼
	MESS PORK.					
July$12.50	@	....$	12.40 @12.50		$	....@12.40
Sept 12.60	@	.....	12.45 @12.55		....@12.47½	
	LARD—PER 100 LBS.					
July$ 6.70	@	....$	6.65 @ 6.72½$		....@ 6.67½	
Sept 6.87½	@	....$	6.77½@ 6.87½		....@ 6.80	
	RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.					
July$ 6.47½@	....$	6.37½@ 6.47½$		....@ 6.42½		
Sept 6 50 @	.....	6.40 @ 6.47½		....@ 6.42½		

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	June.	July.	Sept.
No. 2 wheat.$	61¼@....$	65¾@65⅞$	70¾
No. 2 corn..	41⅜@....	41⅝@....	43¾
No. 2 oats..	30¾@....	30 @....	....
Mess pork..	@....	20.05 @....	@20.85
Lard.....	@....	9.95 @....	@10.10
Short ribs..	@....	9.00 @....	@ 9.32½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Monday by carloads:

ARTICLES.	Cont'l grades.	No 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat.....	27	7	1	35
Spring wheat.....	4	....	....	4
Corn, bu.....	383	83	14	480
Oats, bu.....	148	84	....	232
Rye, bu.....	3	3	....	6
Barley, bu.....	2	2	3	7
Totals.....	436	168	18	622

By canal—19,300 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats.

Inspected out: 154,243 bu wheat, 254,192 bu corn, 62,917 bu oats, and 706 bu rye. The receipts to be consumed today are expected to include 35 cars wheat, 230 cars corn, 72 cars oats, and 33,000 hogs.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of the articles named for 48 hours, ending at 6 o'clock Monday and the corresponding day a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.	1893.
Flour, brls..	6,515	15,421	4,691	3,429
Wheat, bu....	226,890	344,171	140,849	88,756
Corn, bu.....	148,375	384,577	202,520	203,986
Oats, bu.....	98,000	76,290	....	1,071
Barley, bu....	2,150	9,683	....	2,724
Rye, bu.....	2,677	20,000	1,168,179	1,166,879
Cheese, lbs....	198,500	238,798	302,200	198,342
Butter, lbs....	1,039,646	1,059,294	1,313,500	1,418,210
Eggs, packages.	13,500	13,500	3,000	13,650
Potatoes, bu...	24,574	27,818	1,103	2,452
Hides, lbs.....	381,726	211,228	695,000	767,000
Wool, lbs.....	231,228	115,465	413,527	315,270

The following were reported on passage to the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	June 20, 1894.	June 9, 1894.	June 17, 1893.
Wheat, flour, qrs.	3,320,000	3,840,000	3,360,000
Corn, qrs.....	640,000	560,000	480,000
To Continent—			
Wheat, qrs.....	1,400,000	1,550,000	1,700,000
Corn, qrs.....	320,000	240,000	420,000

The following table shows the weekly imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending June 16, 1894.	Week ending June 2, 1894.	Week ending June 17, 1893.
Flour, brls....	319,000	319,000	391,000
Wheat, qrs ...	374,000	650,000	561,000
Corn, qrs.....	155,000	144,000	167,000

Lake freights were slow based on 1c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were made for 120,000 bu corn.

STREET PRODUCE MARKETS.

Butter Easier—Prospects for Better Trade in Cheese—Strawberries Higher.

Butter is a shade easier for fine makes, as buyers are holding off. Dealers in cheese are making efforts to induce exporters to buy, and trade may be expected to improve during the week. Poultry prices are steady, and dairy stock remains unchanged. Receipts of strawberries were lighter and prices firm and a shade higher.

The following sales of butter were reported to the Produce Exchange: Creameries—36 and 10 tubs extras at 17c; 10 and 25 tubs firsts at 16¼c; 92, 400, 50, and 54 tubs do at 16c; 65 tubs do at 15¾c. Dairies—120, 60, and 15 tubs extras at 14c; 50 and 20 tubs firsts at 13c; 60, 55, and 125 tubs seconds at 12c. Packing stock—65, 100, 85, and 25 tubs at 11c; 40 tubs at 10½c. Ladles—300 tubs at 12½c; 150 tubs at 11½c.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extras, separator, 17c; firsts, 16@16½c; good to choice, 14½@15c; ladles, 13@13½c. Fancy (Cooley), 13½@14c; firsts, 13½@14c; seconds, 12c; packing stock, 11c.

RENNIN—Extra fancy creamery, 15c per lb; fancy creamery, 14c; best dairy grades, 11½@12½c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 80@85c; lard tierces, 65@70c; kegs, 45@50c.

CHEESE—New inskies—Finest full cream cheddars, 8@8¼c per lb: twins, 8c; Young Americas, 8¼@8½c; slightly skimmed, 6c; Swiss cheese, 10@10½c; Limburger, 8@9c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 13c per lb; Southern sun-dried apples, 6¼@6c; peaches, 10@14c; blackberries, 6½@6c; raspberries, 18½c. California dried fruits—Raisins, 90@$1.40 per box; loose, 3½@4½c per lb; prunes, 4¼@8¼c, according to size; apricots, 13@15c.

EASTERN DRIED—Fish-dried stock, 9¼@10c per doz; city candied, 10¼@11c.

GREEK FRUITS—Bananas, select, $1.25@1.50 per bunch; common to choice, 75c@$1.25; lemons, $2.75@4.50 per box; strawberries, Michigan, $1.25@2.00; fancy Ohios, 32-quart cases, $2.00@3.00; blackberries, 24 quarts, $2.75@3.00 per case; gooseberries, $1.00@1.25 per 16-quart case; red raspberries, 24 pints, $1.50@2.00; cherries, $1.00@1.50 per 16-quart case. California fruits—Oranges, $2.50@3.25; seedlings, $3.50 per box; lemons, $8.50@4.50 per case, according to size. Mediterranean sweets, $3.75; cherries, 50c@$1.00 per 10-lbox; peaches, $1.50 per case; pineapples, Florida, $7.00@13.00 per 100; apricots, $1.00@1.50 per 20-lb box; apples (new), $2.00 per bu box; plums, $1.75@2.00 per box.

HAY—Market firm and timothy scarce. Offerings of upland prairie light and demand for both grades good. Five cars No. 1 timothy sold at 90.00@10.50, and 18 cars of upland prairie at $6.00@11.00. Receipts—Illinois to choice Iowa. Receipts, 726 tons; shipments, 61 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 2½c; No. 1 dry flints, 6c; No. 2 do, 4½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¼@5c per lb; No. 2 do, 4¼c.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 7¼c; prime white, 150°, 8½c; water white, 150°, 7½c; headlight 175°, 8¾c; Eocene, 8½c; Kenojene, 11c; Elaine, 13½c; benzine, 6½c; 74° gasoline, 9c; 87° gasoline, 11¾c; linseed, raw, 53c, and boiled, 56c; turpentine, 35½c; extra W. S. lard oil, 52c; No. 1 lard oil, 38c; No. 2 do, 35c; whole oil, 58c; cooking oil, 38c; salad oil, 48c; parawine, 28°, 10½c; 32°, 13½c; black summer, 6½c; 25° cold test, 7c; do 15° cold test, 8c; do zero, 9½@10½c.

POULTRY—Live hens, 7@7½c per lb; springs, 15 @22c; roosters—Old, 5c; turkeys, 9@8c; ducks, 6½@c; geese, full feathered, poor demand, $3.00 per doz; spring duck, $2.25 per doz; dressed hens, 8@8½c; springs, 20c; pigeons, $1.00@1.20 per doz.

POTATOES—Burbanks, 75@80c per bu; Hebrons, 72c per bu. New—Tennessee, $2.00@2.15; Mississippi, $2.35; California, $1.75@2.00 for 125-lb sacks.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, Mississippi, $2.75 per crate; Cairo crates, 90c; beets, 30@35c per doz; cucumbers, 15@20c per doz; cauliflower, 75c per crate; parsley, 15c per doz; watercress, 20@25c; celery, New Orleans, 80@75c per bunch; Michigan, 25@30c per doz; 12@20c per doz; lettuce, 25c per doz; green peas, 90c@$1.10 per bu; string beans, wax, $1.00@1.50 per bu; asparagus, 50c@75c per doz for fancy stock; tomatoes, $1.00@1.50; cauliflower, $1.00@1.50 for fancy per doz; pie plant, 75c for 50 lbs; onions, New Orleans, $1.40@1.50 per sack; new carrots, 75@85c per crate for 2 doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.15.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse or dingy tub, 15@17c per lb; good medium tub, 17@20c; fine unwashed fleeces, 11@13c; medium unwashed, 14@16c; quarter blood unwashed, 15@16c; coarse unwashed, 14@16c; quarter blood washed, 23@25c; fine washed fleeces, 18@17c; medium do, 15@17c; coarse, 15@17c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed fleeces, 7@9c; medium do, 11@13c; coarse, 11@13c.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Grain, Cotton and Provision Movement Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, June 19.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat declined 1¼c to 1½c. Spot sales none. No. 2 red, ½c under July in store and elevator; July closed ⅞c over July f o b store, ½c over casual f o b, afloat. No. 1 hard spring 8c over July delivery; No. 2 Northern spring, 7c over July delivery. Option sales 8,040,000 bu. Corn declined ¼c on near months but recovered this and advanced ½c to ¾c. December declined 1¼c. Spot sales 168,000 bu; including 120,000 bu for export. No. 2, in store and elevator, 45½@46c, do afloat, 45⅝@46c, or 46@46c under July; do for special forward loading, ¼c over; No. 2 white, 51c afloat. Option sales, 185,000 bu.

Oats advanced 1@1¼c on near months. Spot sales, 50,000 bu. No. 2 white, 52@53¼c; do June, 52¼c; do July, 51c; No. 3 do, 51c; No. 2 mixed, 50½@51c; ungraded, 51@50c for white and 50¼@51¾c for mixed. Option sales, 135,000 bu. Official quotations:

WHEAT.

Month.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.	Last night.
June..	....	....	....	61¾	63
July..	63⅜	63⅜	61⅞	62¼	63¼
Sept..	65⅞	65⅞	64¼	64½	65¾
Dec....	69	69	67¾	68¼	69¾
	CORN.				
June..	....	....	....	46	45¾
July..	45¾	46¾	45¾	46¼	46
Sept..	46¾	47¾	46¾	47	47
Dec....	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	48
	OATS.				
June..	50	51¼	50	51¼	50
July..	49½	50	49½	50	48¼
Sept..	34¾	35¼	34¾	35¼	35¼
	RYE.				
July..	51	51	51	51	50¾

BUTTER—Best, 15@17¼c.

CHEESE—Fancy, 8½@8¾c.

EGGS—11@12¼c.

SUGAR—Raw firm and dull; 89 test, 2 11-16c; 96 test, 3⅛c. Sales 216 bags centrifugals 96 test, at 3⅛c cost and freight, and 936 cerons muscovado, 89 test, at 2 11-16c, cost and freight. Refined quiet and firm.

COTTON—Advanced 4 points, lost this and declined 1 point, recovered this and advanced 1@2 points, closing quiet. Sales, 50,300 bales. Liverpool advanced 2 points, but lost about half of this, and closed steady. Spot sales, 10,000, at steady and unchanged prices. In Manchester yarns were quiet, cloths dull. New Orleans advanced 2 points, though at one time slightly lower. Port receipts, 1,947, against 3,577 this day last week and 4,131 last year; thus far this week, 5,084, against 9,932 thus far last week. Exports today, 9,370 bales. Spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at steady prices; middling uplands, 7¼c. Spot, 600 for export and 363 for spinning. The Southern spot markets were generally quiet, steady, and without variations from previous prices. New Orleans, however, was easy. The sales were 800 at New Orleans and 700 at Memphis; elsewhere they were very light. The receipts at Memphis, St. Louis, and Houston were 408; shipments, 2,519. Silver declined ¼d in London and ⅛c here. Print cloths were dull. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
June.....	500	7.10	7.10	7.09@7.10
July.....	4,900	7.13	7.08	7.10@7.11
August.....	15,800	7.17	7.12	7.14@7.15
September.....	3,300	7.18	7.13	7.16@7.17
October.....	7,000	7.24	7.18	7.21@7.22
November.....	5,400	7.29	7.25	7.26@7.27
December.....	7,300	7.35	7.30	7.32@7.33
January.....	4,000	7.40	7.36	7.38@7.40
March.....	100	7.51	7.49	7.49@7.50

COFFEE—Declined 10 points early on some months. The American warehouse deliveries were to 4839 bags. Receipts at Rio for two days, 10,000 bags; at Santos, 3,000 bags. The visible supply of Brazil in the United States was 295,632 bags, against 483,805 bags at this time last year. Havre opening higher for some months. Havre declined ⅛@¼f early, but recovered some of the loss later on. Rio was 200 reis higher and firm. Santos was quiet and nominal. Rio on the spot was dull and steady. No. 7, 16¼c; sales, 1,000 bags cost America, 1,000 bags Central American, and 5,500 bags maracaibo on private terms. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
August.....	2,500	14.60	14.55	14.55@14.60
September....	2,500	14.05	14.00	14.00@14.05
October.....	1,750	13.55	13.50	13.45@13.55
December.....	750	13.10	13.10	13.00@13.05

OCEAN FREIGHTS—For berth freights the market was quiet but about steady at practically unchanged prices. Engagements follow: To Liverpool, six loads grain, 1½d from store. Quotations: Liverpool, grain, 1½d; flour, 1½d. Cork, 1½d. Bristol, 1¼d; Hull, 1¼d; Leith, 2¼d asked; Newcastle, 2d from store; Antwerp, 2¼d; Rotterdam, 6c asked; Hamburg, 3⅝ pfennigs.

PETROLEUM—Crude, nominal; no sales, none. July option sales, none; closed, 89¾c bid. Lima oil sales, none. At Oil City, Pa.—Opened, 89¾c; highest, 90c; lowest, 89¾c; closed, 90c; shipments, 110,725 bbls; runs, 91,137 bbls. At Pittsburg—Opened, 89¾c; highest, 89¾c; lowest and closed, 89¼c; no sales.

DRY GOODS—A good number of new buyers in the market considerable inquiry was made for all classes of staple, colored and fancy cottons, but without corresponding results. Full sales of 7,000 pieces reported from Providence on the road. Kid finished cambrics are 1c lower for both qualities. Printing cloths were dull at 21 1-16c. Woolen goods without demand of importance. Sheetings and flannels quiet.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 19.—WHEAT—Although the market for wheat closed about ½c lower than yesterday for futures, and cash prices were ½c lower, the track sales averaged higher than the previous day as these sales were effected mostly before the full decline. There seemed to be nothing back of the decline more than what was known yesterday, except that people anxious to sell short calls had done so to a large extent, no other real demand for the wheat at outside prices, with the result that those having anything to sell found few buyers excepting at reduced prices. The unsettled weather that caused a part of the rise yesterday, and firm cables that were mainly responsible for the rest of it, proved to be of little depreciation. The interior of the Northwest today that the recent showers were far too light to effect permanent good. In many places the showers were merely sprinkles, and it is probable that not more than half of the total area of the Northwest was covered by the showers we did have, and many of them were too light for important benefit. Local or three days have passed and already the effect of the moisture has gone and the land is again demanding rain quite as much as before the light showers came. From many portions of South Dakota, North Dakota, and Minnesota the indications now are that there will be no more than one-half a full crop, even with seasonable rains from this time forward, while with bad weather the outcome would be very discouraging, if reports coming in today from all quarters are to be fully believed. The market closed dull and fully 61¼c; September, 58¾@59c. On track No. 1 hard, 63½c; No. 1 Northern, 62¾c; No. 2 Northern, 61¾c. Receipts were 75,900 bu; shipments, 25,200 bu. The flour market was steady at $3.40@3.60 for patents; $2.10@2.10 for bakers' shipments of flour, 35,405 brls; production about 30,000 brls.

Baltimore, Md., June 19.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; spot, 59¾@60c; July, 60¼@60¾c; August, 61¼@61¾c; September, 62¼@62¾c; steamer No. 2 red, 58¾@57c; receipts, 11,115 bu; stock, 488,169 bu; sales, 60,000 bu; shipments, 10 bu. Corn dull; spot, 45¾c asked; month, 46c asked; July, 46c bid; receipts, 16,421 bu; stock, 149,000 bu; sales, 1,000 bu; Southern corn by sample, 49@50c; do on grade, 50c. Oats firm; No. 2 white Western, 48¾@49½c; No. 2 mixed, 48¼@47c; receipts, 1,993 bu; stock, 72,416 bu. Rye slower; No. 2, 55@56c; receipts, 1,011 bu; stock, 5,646 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., June 19.—GRAIN—Wheat sold down 1¾@1½c; No. 2 red cash and June, 56c; July, 57½c; August, 55¾@56c; September, 57¼ @57½c. Corn easier with wheat. No. 2 mixed cash and June, 39½c; July, 39¾c; September, 39½@39¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2 cash, 48¼c; June, 43c; July, 39¾c; August, 30½c; September, 30¼c. Rye and barley, nothing doing. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

Duluth, Minn., June 19.—GRAIN—Close—Wheat lower; No. 1 hard, cash, 63c; June, 63c; July, 63c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 61¾c; June, 61¾c; July, 63c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 58¾c; June, 58¾c; July, 63c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 61¾c; June, 61¾c; July, 61¾c; September, 60¾c; December, 62c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 58¾c; No. 3, 54¾c; rejected, 49¾c. To arrive—No. 1 Northern, 63c; No. 2 Northern, 58¾c; No. 3, 54¾c; rejected, 49¾c. To arrive—No. 1 Northern, 63c. Flax, $1.40. Oats—No. 2, 43c; No. 3 white, 42¼c. Receipts—Wheat, 72,083 bu; corn, 3,590 bu; oats, 19,023 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 78,083 bu. Car inspection today—Wheat, 89; oats 8.

Kansas City, Mo., June 19.—GRAIN—Wheat ¼c lower; No. 2 hard, 53c; No. 2 red, 53c; No. 3 red, 49@51c; rejected, 44@46c. Corn—Easy; No. 2 mixed, 36¾@36¼c; No. 2 white, 39@39½c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 40½@42c; No. 2 white, 41½@42c. Receipts—Wheat, 10 cars; corn, 11 cars; oats, 1 car. Shipments—None.

Toledo, O., June 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Active, lower; cash, 58c; July, 58¾c; August, 59¾c; September, 60¾c. Corn—Dull, steady; No. 2 cash, 41½c; No. 3 yellow, 42c. Oats—Quiet, firm; No. 2 mixed, 43½c; No. 2 white, 46c. Rye—Dull; cash, 50c. Cloverseed—Lower; prime, cash, $5.50; October, $5.12½. Receipts—Wheat, 52,500; corn, 2,000; oats, 1,000. Shipments—Wheat, 22,500; corn, 2,000; oats, 1,000; rye, 500.

Peoria, Ill., June 19.—GRAIN—Corn firm, higher. No. 2, 40¼c; No. 3, 39¾c. Oats firm, higher. No. 2 white, 46¼@46½c; No. 3 white, 44½@45¼c. Rye—Nothing doing. Whisky—Firm; high wine basis, $1.15. Receipts—Corn, 18,850 bu; oats, 20,900 bu. Shipments—Corn, 6,500 bu; oats, 53,800 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 19.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, 61c; No. 1 white, 63c. Corn—Receipts, small; good demand; No. 2 yellow, 47c; No. 3 yellow, 46¼c; No. 2 corn, 46c; No. 3 corn, 45½c. Oats—Strong; good demand; No. 1 white, 49c; No. 2 white, 48½c; No. 3 white, 47½c.

Wilmington, N. C., June 19.—RESIN—Firm; strained, 90c; good, 95c. SPIRITS—Firm, 27c. TAR—Steady; $1.15. TURPENTINE—Steady; hard, $1.00; soft, $1.70; virgin, $2.15.

FOREIGN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Quoted Firm and Corn Quiet on the London Market.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; demand good; holders offer sparingly; No. 1 California, 4s 10d@5s; red Western winter, 4s 8¾@4s 9d. Corn quiet; demand moderate; new mixed spot, 3s 8¾d. California brewing barley, 2s 6d@2s 6d. The receipts for wheat for the last three days were 193,000 centals, including 87,000 American. The receipts of American corn for the last three days were 36,000 centals. Weather cloudy. PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, 75s. Pork—Prime mess, 66s 3d. BUTTER—Finest and good nominal. BACON—Long and short clear, 35 lbs, 33s; long clear, 45 lbs, 34s 6d. LARD—Prime Western, 35s 6d. CHEESE—American, finest, 35s 6d. TALLOW—24s 9d. TURPENTINE—Nominal; 22s 3d. LINSEED OIL—22s 6d. FLOUR—Spring patent, 5s 6d. PEAS—Canadian, 5s 1d. RESIN—Common, 3s 6d.

London, June 19.—CANE SUGAR—Firm and steady; centrifugal Java, 14s 3d; muscovado fair refining, 12s 6d. CALCUTTA LINSEED—June and July, 41s; Capo, 37s 9d. Linseed, 20s 9d@20s 10½d. TURPENTINE—Spirits, 22s 4½d.

Manchester, June 19.—CLOTH AND YARNS—Quiet but steady.

No accidents to occupants of the Andrews folding beds. Sold only at No. 215 Wabash.

CANCEL GOOD WILL.

FRASER & CHALMERS STOCKHOLDERS REDUCE THEIR CAPITAL.

They Wipe Out $1,000,000 of Water from Their Capitalization Because Good Will and Assets Prove to Be Worth Less than Appeared on the Balance Sheet—Decrease in Brewing and Malting Business—Weak Stock Market—Quotations on the Exchange.

Stockholders of the Fraser & Chalmers company, limited, have voted to change the face value of their shares from £5 to £3. In the balance sheet of the company a cool $1,000,000 has been wiped off from the sum representing the value of the Chicago plant. The company will reduce its capital from £525,000 to £315,000 by canceling £2 per share, which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets. The stockholders also voted to create 21,000 £3 shares of 7½ per cent preferred stock and to pay £1 a share in cash in order to pay a floating debt of the company. This is perhaps the most heroic treatment that has been accorded any of the English-American corporations.

At the annual meeting recently held in London the Chairman said the company had never been in a position to do what every well-conducted company should do—namely: to write down their properties by a reasonable amount every year. Besides having these assets on their books at almost their original cost, one of the great items in the American assets was the good will, which stood at something like £160,000. The board thought the shareholders should write £210,000 off the present ordinary capital; that they should reduce the face value of their shares from £5 to £3. The justification for this was that they should write down all the buildings, tools, property, etc., in America by applying a rate of depreciation which they ought to have applied in the past; then as to the good will, not having paid a dividend for two years, it would not be right to let that item remain on the books at the same figure, and they therefore proposed to write it down to a small amount. These figures together would come to about £200,000. According to one of the assets appearing in the English balance-sheet at $1,500,000, representing the American share capital, would in future stand at $500,000. In order to finance the company up to the present they had had to make a loan of £25,000, which they could only obtain by the personal guarantee of the directors. It was not right that this state of things should continue, and therefore they decided to recommend the creation of new capital. A further reason for reducing the ordinary capital was so as to make the proposed new preference shares attractive. In the first instance they had to ask the ordinary shareholders to apply pro rata for the new preference shares, for their position would remain virtually unaltered, as what they would lose as ordinary shareholders they would gain as preference shareholders. Some, however, would be unable to apply for them, and the board would have to find other people to take them up. In order to give these preference shares a speculative value they had to reduce the ordinary shares, because the preference

THEY SOUR ON SUGAR

TARIFF CHANGES PENDING THAT WILL HURT THE TRUST.

Public Condemnation Compels the Democratic Senators to Modify the Schedule for the Benefit of the People—Administrative Features Are to Be Dropped and the Income Tax Is to Be Made Less Exacting—Allison's Good Work—Springer Talks on Illinois Politics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—[Special.]—The prediction made in THE TRIBUNE last week that the power of the sugar trust in the Senate had been broken by the persistent attacks of the press of the country, backed up by an honest public opinion, is about to be justified. The Democratic managers now make scarcely any secret of the fact that the sugar schedule as it now stands will be materially modified before the bill goes into conference. They have at last succeeded in deciphering the handwriting on the wall and have decided not to put a weapon in the hands of the belligerent free traders in the House. There is scarcely any doubt that the provision making the duty operative Jan. 1 will be modified, and that it will go into effect immediately on the passage of the bill, which will be some time during the next month. The Democratic Senators have been flooded with vigorous criticism for their surrender to the trust in this respect, and it has become evident that their policy of silence will not suffice when the November elections come around. They will of their own motion, it is said, make the necessary amendment when the bill is reported to the Senate. In other respects also the sugar schedule is almost certain to be modified. The protest of Spain and Germany has had its effect, and the general sentiment now is that the discriminating duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound against the bounty-giving countries will be eliminated from the bill. If this is not done in the Senate, it will be yielded in the conference.

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There is a possibility that the differential in favor of refined sugar will be reduced as well. The sugar schedule as finally enacted into a law will provide for a duty operative when the bill is signed by the President and a slight differential duty in favor of the refiners. The action of the Investigating committee during the last week has sufficed to put the Finance committee on the defensive. They will be asked at once why they created such a doubtful schedule, when, according to the testimony given before the committee, not a single Senator refused to vote for the bill, except on the promise of the schedule being inserted. Senators Vest, Jones, and Mills have repeatedly declared they were forced to make this concession as to sugar in order to pass the bill. Yet the committee have shown, by the categorical examination of every Senator in the chamber, that the bill would have passed just as well if the sugar schedule had remained as it came from the House. Under the circumstances, therefore, it would seem that the Finance committee has little justification for continuing the fight unless they are willing to lay themselves open to the invitation of desiring to favor the trust for the trust's sake and not for the sake of the bill as a whole.

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Some of the most sanguine of the strong free trade element in the House are now declaring that the House sugar schedule will ultimately be accepted; that raw sugar will be put on the free list; refined sugar given a differential of a quarter of a cent a pound; and the bounties continued at a reduced and reducing rate for eight years or so. This is possibly going a little too far, but it would not be at all extraordinary if the present rate of 40 per cent on raw sugars were retained, the differential to the refiners reduced to one-fifth of a cent, the discriminating duty of one-tenth of a cent against the bounty sugar countries dropped entirely, and the producers of this country given a bounty of eight-tenths of one cent until Jan. 1 to compensate them for the difference between the two cents bounty under the McKinley law and the 40 per cent ad valorem duty under the new bill. In any event the duties are certain to become operative on the passage of the bill, and the people of the country have scored a victory against the trust under the championship of the free trust of the country following in the lead of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

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Much progress was made today on the tariff bill, not only on the floor of the Senate, but in the committee rooms as well. The Finance committee made a formal decision to drop the administrative features of the present tariff bill. They were decidedly objectional to the Republicans in many respects, and would have provoked a long and tedious debate. Owing to this decision of the committee, which was foreshadowed in these dispatches some days ago, the tariff bill will be shortened by forty-nine pages, and the time at which it will get out of the Senate materially advanced. The committee has also practically agreed to give heed to the thousands of petitions sent in from members of insurance mutual associations and depositors in savings banks, praying that those concerns be exempted from the operation of the income tax. Propositions have also been made looking towards the reduction of the rate at which incomes become taxable. It is asserted by the terms of this proposition that if incomes over $1,000 instead of $4,000 were made taxable the bill would be much more Democratic and would receive a heartier support from the great mass of the people. In other words, the friends of this new scheme propose to exempt from income taxation only those who are working for day wages, and the very lowest grade of these. It is scarcely probable that any such amendment can be carried through, and it is mentioned simply as showing that the process of disintegration on the income tax has begun, and may be expected to follow out very much the same gradual change which is taking place in the sugar tariff. No one can be found to state now that the income tax will not become a law, but the air is full of rumors of this. Certain it is that if the administration, as represented by the man in the White House, would give the slightest excuse for abandoning the income tax as a party measure, many of the Democrats in the Senate would be only too glad to follow Senator Hill in active opposition to the bill.

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The farmers of the country owe a deep debt of gratitude to Senator Allison of Iowa. He has been particularly vigilant in guarding against competition along the Canadian frontier as regards farm products. When the dutiable articles were under consideration he made a vigorous protest against a reciprocity provision included in Paragraph 190, which admitted buckwheat, corn, cornmeal, oats, rye, rye flour, wheat and wheat flour free of duty from such countries as impose no import duties on the same products when exported from the United States. His amendment at that time was defeated, but he showed very clearly that the Canadian farmers would be only too glad to reduce their duty on American farm products or abolish it altogether, so as to secure free entry into the United States. At today's session the Senate Finance committee agreed to strike out the reciprocity provision from this paragraph and made the duty straight on all the articles enumerated. At the request of the same Senator, urged in conference and before the committee, the American hen was vindicated, eggs being taken from the free list and given a duty of three cents a dozen.

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Gen. Black, from the Committee on Military Affairs, has favorably reported a bill authorizing the President of the United States to place upon the retired list of the United States army, with the rank of Captain, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Madison Cutts, a brother-in-law of the late Stephen A. Douglas. In addition to this distinction provision is made for the conferring upon this officer the brevet of Brigadier-General for distinguished and conspicuous services on the staff of the Ninth Army Corps in the South Mountain and Antietam campaign of 1862, and on the staff of the Army of the Potomac in the Fredericksberg campaign of 1862, and for equally meritorious services in a long series of battles extending from May 5 to June 18, 1864, and including the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Hanovertown, Cold Harbor, Bethesda Church, and Petersburg.

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Representative Hitt, fresh from the new district in which he has been renominated for the Fifty-fourth Congress, was receiving congratulations among his colleagues on the floor of the House today. According to information obtained by him this district in Illinois may roll up a majority of 10,000 for the Republican ticket. "Wherever I went," said Mr. Hitt, "and with whomever I conversed there was but one sentiment—that a lasting rebuke should be given Democracy at the polls in November, 1894. People talked about the debaucheries of the sugar trust and the iniquitous proceedings of Congress in a manner which showed that they are keeping well informed of what is transpiring at Washington and propose to set the seal of condemnation on the Democrats at the ensuing fall elections. What was true in my district seemed to be prevalent all over Illinois, and I look for a popular uprising in the approaching campaign such as we have never before witnessed in this country."

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Secretary Carlisle says, in transmitting to Congress a number of statements prepared in the Bureau of Statistics, touching the commercial relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada since the year 1821: "These statements have been drawn from Canadian sources as well as from the records of this department, as in some years the difference in the totals shown by the official publications of the two governments has been very large. A law providing for the collection of returns of exports from the United States to Canada has been in full operation for one year. Results go far toward eliminating the difference which has existed between the returns of domestic exports from the United States as reported by the Treasury Department and the imports into Canada from the United States as given by the Canadian returns. This comparative statement is specially recommended as evidence of the necessity for such a law." Trade of the United States with the British North American provinces from 1821 to 1892 (seventy-three years): Exports—Domestic, $1,304,414,863; foreign, $163,744,521; total, $1,468,159,324. Imports—Free, $523,713,315; dutiable, $776,244,483; total, $1,299,957,798. Excess of exports, $168,201,526. Per cent of imports: Free, 40.29; dutiable, 59.71. Total annual average trade, $37,919,413. Per cent of total United States trade, 5.67. The trade of the United States with Canada for the year ending June 30, 1893, was as follows: Imports, free, $11,500,113; dutiable, $26,277,350; total, $37,777,463; exports, $46,794,331; total trade, $84,571,794. Per cent of trade with Canada to aggregate trade of United States, 4.94. Trade of Canada with the United States for the year ending June 30, 1893: Imports, free, $33,777,744; dutiable, $28,562,050; total, $52,339,796; total exports, $39,789,312; total trade, $92,129,108. Per cent of trade with United States to aggregate trade of Canada 40.12.

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In the list of inventors to whom patents were awarded by the Secretary of the Interior this week are the following citizens of Illinois: Francis W. Allpeter, Chicago, draftsman's rule; Charles L. Ames, Oak Park, vehicle wheel; Edward H. Amet, Chicago, erasing attachment for phonographs; William F. Barnes, Rockford, lathe; Linden W. Bates, Chicago, dredger; George B. Christie, J. Lowe and G. A. Lederle, Chicago, apparatus for excavating ditches; Henry M. Fisk, Chicago, combined annunciator and spring jack; David Grant, Chicago, machine for peeling potatoes; Narcisse and T. Henault, Chicago, vegetable slicer; Eber Hubbard, Chicago, machine for turning spools; William Jacks way, Waukegan, cut-off for steam engine; Samuel N. Jackman and C. A. Smith, Elgin, mechanism for loading watch jewels; Emil G. Johanson, Rockford, loom; Philip B. Landgraf, Chicago, steam engine; Erastus M. Miles, Chicago, electric belt; Orel D. Orvis, Chicago, steam boiler furnace; Stanley D. Poole, Moline, lister cultivator, wheel cultivator, and device for attaching cultivator shovels; Andrew Stark, Chicago, harvester elevator; Henry C. Stone, South Evanston, frictional clutch for harvesters; Alfred Stromberg and A. Carlson, Chicago, telephone switch; Frank H. Taylor and F. Riley, Joliet, oil cellar for driving-boxes for locomotives. Trade marks: Minnesota Packing and Provision company, Chicago, Ill., and St. Paul, Minn., trade mark for cured meats and lard; Sparks Milling company, Altoa, trade mark for wheat flour.

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Representative Springer's attention has been called to articles which have appeared in Western journals stating that he had changed his mind in reference to the policy of nominating a State ticket by the Democratic State convention which is to assemble at Springfield, Ill., the 27th inst. Mr. Springer said that while the arguments presented by his colleague, Mr. Forman, were potential and entitled to serious consideration he still adhered to the opinion that it would be good policy at this time to nominate a candidate for Senator by the State convention. The fact that the candidate will be known in advance will of itself satisfy the public mind as to whether a suitable person would be elected in case the Democrats should carry the Legislature. Mr. Springer also said that if the candidate were known and should take the stump and make a vigorous campaign, he was satisfied the Democratic party would be successful. He added that he knew that on all great questions the party was not united, but said that Democrats are reasonable and sensible, and will recognize the dangers of disorganization in the party and make the best possible fight against the common enemy. With such a candidate as Gen. Black he had every reason to believe the State would elect a large majority of Democratic members of the Legislature, the Democratic State ticket, and a majority of the Democratic delegation in Congress.

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The Ordnance Department and Fortification Board of the army has come to the conclusion that it is about time to give the smokeless powder of domestic invention a test in the big guns. To this end at its recent meeting in New York City it set aside a small allotment for trials of this powder in coast defense guns. There is no reason to doubt the Secretary will not fail to approve the recommendation, as Gen. Schofield is a member of the board, and his approval of the plan will undoubtedly have great weight with the Secretary. There are a number of domestic firms which are anxious to supply the army with smokeless powder for the big guns; and many officers are of the opinion that their product gives better results than that obtained with the foreign powder. In any event a comparison of the results will be interesting, and it is chiefly for this purpose the board decided to make such a recommendation. The board also set aside a small amount with which to defray the expenses attached to the continuance of tests of range and position finders. The inventions heretofore tried have not given the best results, but the board has not given up hope of being able finally to secure a good range and position finder, and intends to keep up the tests until an instrument is obtained which will answer all the requirements.

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"It will depend largely upon the action of the House on the anti-option bill," said Congressman Aldrich, "whether I will be able to attend the nominating convention in my district next Saturday. While I want to be among my constituents on that occasion, should the necessity arise for me to stay at Washington and look after certain amendments which I propose to offer to the measure now under consideration I shall deem it my duty to remain at the Capitol." It may be cheering intelligence to Mr. Aldrich's friends to learn that Mr. Hatch will endeavor to secure a vote on his pet measure tomorrow afternoon or not later than Thursday if all the speakers on the list have finished their remarks.

CONTROLLER ECKELS IS IN THE CITY.

He Is Here to Meet Bankers and a Number of Receivers.

Controller Eckels of the Treasury Department is at the Palmer and will remain in Chicago the entire week. He is taking advantage of his vacation to become personally acquainted with the Chicago bankers, whom he had had the pleasure of meeting but once, and that at the banquet given him at the Grand Pacific last September. Today Mr. Eckels will have a conference with a number of national bank receivers of the West, whom he has wired to meet him. "The conference is of a private character," said Mr. Eckels. "I thought it best while I was out home to call these receivers together to talk over the condition of their banks rather than have them make the long journey to Washington." The banking business of the country was never in a better condition than at the present time so far as money in hand is concerned. They have a plethora of it now, and are as much worried to put it out as they were last year at this time to keep it in their vaults. I look for a resumption of general trade as soon as Congress adjourns and the tariff schedule is settled. The stocks of the country are pretty well used up and I look for a healthier condition of trade than we have had for some years."

FAVORS TO MEAT MEN

ACTION BY THE SENATE THAT WILL PLEASE PACKERS.

Bacon, Hams, and Lard Are Placed on the Dutiable List at the Behest of Mr. Peffer—Dave Hill Suffers Another Defeat When Iron Ore Is Stricken from the Free List—A Tariff Is Also Placed on Quicksilver—Peffer Moves for a Duty on Salt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—At the opening of the session of the Senate today Mr. Voorhees reported from the Finance committee a resolution authorizing the translation and publication of the proceedings of the recent Berlin silver conference. The proceedings of the conference, Mr. Voorhees said, had been in this country less than forty-eight hours. The resolution was adopted.

Some routine business was transacted and several unobjectionable bills were passed by unanimous consent, including a bill to ratify an agreement with the Yankton tribe of Sioux, or Dakota, Indians in South Dakota.

Mr. Allen's resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate as to the total number of persons engaged in protected industries in the United States, whose wages are or may be claimed to be affected by the tariff legislation, encountered opposition on the Republican side, as it had on several previous days. Mr. Allen said that it was not strange to him that those who claimed that every person in the United States was affected for weal or woe by protection should oppose the passage of a resolution that would determine how much falsity there was in that claim. The resolution went over and the tariff bill was taken up.

At the request of Mr. Lodge the Senate went back to paragraph 326, fixing the duty on matting and mats made of cocoa fiber or rattan at 20 per cent. He offered an amendment to restore the McKinley rate (12 cents per square yard on matting and 8 cents a square foot on mats, equivalent to 71 and 42 per cent respectively). The amendment was lost—25 to 35.

Republicans Secure Concessions.

At this point several modifications proposed by Republican Senators to different paragraphs of the bill were proposed and accepted by Mr. Jones on behalf of the Finance committee and the Democratic side.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Sherman the duty on ink and ink powders was increased to 25 per cent to make it conform to the rate on pigments. At the request of Mr. Allison the Finance committee agreed to strike out from paragraph 190 the reciprocity provision admitting buckwheat, corn, cornmeal, oats, rye, rye flour, wheat, and wheat flour free of duty from such countries as impose no import duty on such products exported from the United States. The Finance committee also agreed to Mr. Allison's request to place eggs on the dutiable list at three cents per dozen.

An amendment was agreed to grading the duty on lithographic prints from 27 to 45 cents per pound, according to thickness.

Mr. Jones offered an amendment to increase the duty on hair pencils, brushes, and feather dusters from 30 to 35 per cent and to add at the end of the paragraph "bristles bunched or prepared in any manner 7½ per cent ad valorem." This was agreed to, as was another amendment offered by him classifying the classification of gloves so as to make ladies' and children's gloves of sheep origin with exterior grain surface removed, not over seventeen inches in length, dutiable at the rate of $1.75 per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches, $2.75 per dozen pairs.

Changes in the Free List.

The free list was then taken up. Amberoid was added to the free list. Salts of ammonia, made dutiable in the Senate bill, were stricken from the free list.

The Finance committee amendment permitting the free entry of cattle, sheep, or other domestic animals and their increase which have strayed across the boundary or been driven across for pasturage was agreed to.

Mr. Jones explained that the provision was intended only to apply to Mexican borders, where it was sometimes impossible to prevent animals from straying across the border and where it was sometimes absolutely necessary in time of drought to drive stock across the Rio Grande for pasturage.

The committee amendment striking from the free list beef, mutton, and pork, which have been placed on the dutiable list at 20 per cent, was agreed to.

Mr. Peffer moved to also strike out "bacon and hams." The effect of the amendment would be to make bacon and hams dutiable at 20 per cent. The amendment was agreed to without objection.

The Jones amendment adding manilla twine to the paragraph placing binding twine on the free list was agreed to.

Borax was stricken from the free list.

The Finance amendment to Paragraph 417 was adopted, the effect being to strike from the free list sweat leathers, bindings, bands and tips, when cut to length for trimming felt or wool hats.

Clays or earths, unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially provided for, were stricken from the free list.

In the coal paragraph "Bituminous and shale and coal slack or culm" were stricken from the free list.

A proviso was added to the paragraph placing eggs of birds, fish, and insects on the free list, so as to exclude the eggs of game birds, the importation of which was prohibited except for scientific specimens. The Finance committee amendments to Paragraph 485 were withdrawn, leaving Chinese matting on the free list.

Dates and pineapples were stricken from the free list; cocoanuts, Brazil nuts, cream nuts, palm nuts, and palm nut kernels were left on the free list.

Dressed fur suitable for use only in the manufacture of hatters' fur was added to the free list. Gambier was stricken from the free list.

Hill Suffers Another Defeat.

The yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Hill when Mr. Jones offered the committee amendment to strike iron ore from the free list. It was carried—53 to 4—Messrs. Hill, Allen, Peffer, and Kyle voting in the negative.

Lard was stricken from the free list.

Molasses testing not above 40° by the polariscope was added to the free list. Nickel, nickel oxide, and its alloys were stricken from the free list. Olives were also stricken from the free list, and crude and unmanufactured opium containing 9 per cent and over of morphia was placed on the free list.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) moved to strike out paragraph 575, placing paintings, drawings, etchings, and statuary on the free list, and to restore them to the dutiable list at the present rate of 15 per cent. He supported his amendment in a speech in which he vigorously opposed the importation free of duty of works of art. After some remarks in favor of the amendment by Messrs. George, Kyle, and Proctor the vote was taken, and the amendment was lost, 15 to 36.

The committee amendments placing stained or painted window glass imported for the use of religious, educational, or scientific societies on the free list were agreed to. The reciprocity provision added by the Finance committee to paragraph 515, placing agricultural implements on the free list, was agreed to, as was the provision added to paragraph 596 excluding theatrical scenery, properties, and apparel from admission free of duty except when they are to be reexported within six months, bonds to be deposited for the payment of duty in case they remain in this country more than six months.

Mr. Lodge moved to strike quicksilver from the free list and restore the duty of 10 cents per pound. Mr. Perkins said over $30,000,000 was invested in quicksilver mines. The amendment was adopted, 28 to 20, Hill and Morgan (Dems.) and Allen, Kyle, Stewart, and Peffer (Pops.) voting for it. Quicksilver was placed on the dutiable list at seven cents per pound on motion of Mr. Perkins without division.

Mr. Peffer offered an amendment to strike salt from the free list and make it dutiable at five cents per 100 pounds. At this point the Senate went into executive session and a few minutes later adjourned.

SILL EXPLAINS SOME ARMOR FRAUDS.

Report That a Startling Array of Irregularities Have Been Exposed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—Informer Sill today resumed his general narrative to the Congressional Investigating committee of the armor plate frauds at the Carnegie works. For three days he has been engaged with Chairman Cummings in identifying specific falsifications of reports made by Supt. Cline. This identification is now complete, and in the aggregate presents a startling array of detailed irregularities. Sill identified Supt. Clide's handwriting on the various falsified reports, and gave the names of W. L. Corris, C. H. Craig, and others who could further identify the writing. Sill was then examined on the explanatory letter written by General Superintendent Schwab of the Carnegie works. The letters stated the informers had shown minor irregularities in the worst possible light. Sill answered to this that the reports he had identified spoke for themselves. The Schwab letter further alleged that a few discontented workmen had conspired to injure the company. Sill denied that there was a conspiracy. He said the men were discontented with Supt. Cline. Sill further refuted Schwab's statement that the informers were men who had come in during the big strike at the Carnegie works in hope of getting enormous wages. Sill said he was employed in the Carnegie works before the strike and was one of those who did not go out. Of the many men who had given information to the government only three of them had entered the employ of the company during the strike and only two were members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL PERFECTED.

Provisions of the Measure as Arranged by the Subcommittee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—Unsettled details of the Nicaragua Canal bill which will be reported to the House were practically cleared up at the meeting of the subcommittee today. There will be recommended a directorate of eleven members, eight government directors, one representative of the company, one from the Government of Nicaragua, and one from Costa Rica. Three government engineers will have charge of the work. It will be provided that dividends shall not exceed 5 per cent, so that a sinking fund may be established. The government share of dividends will be credited to a sinking fund. Some members of the committee think the debt can be raised in twenty-five years on the lines laid down. Bonds were practically decided upon today for the whole amount, as the proposition to coin silver involved troublesome complications and opposition. However, that section of the bill is left subject to change so that if any plan involving the use of silver seems practicable it can be adopted.

LIVE STOCK SANITARY MEETING.

Representatives of State Boards Discuss Prevention of Cattle Diseases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—A convention of representatives of Live Stock Sanitary Boards of the several States was begun at the Agricultural Department today. Prof. Levi Stockbridge, a member of the Massachusetts Live Stock Board, presided, and A. M. Brownlee of the Illinois Live Stock Commission acted as Secretary. T. J. Turner, State Veterinarian of Missouri, read a paper on the necessity for uniform legislation in the different States for the prevention of the spread of cattle diseases; and Charles P. Lyman, Secretary of the Massachusetts Live Stock Board, and Dr. Robert Ward of Baltimore, State Veterinarian, discussed the paper. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Turner, Stalker, and Lyman, was appointed to consider plans for the formation of a permanent national organization. The meeting then adjourned until tomorrow. Among those present are Dr. M. Stalker of Iowa and C. B. Bartlett of Illinois.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Protest Against a Practice That Affect Wholesalers of Whisky.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—T. H. Shirley of Louisville, Ky., and a delegation representing 95 per cent of the Kentucky distillers called at the Treasury Department today and filed with Commissioner Miller of the Internal Revenue Bureau a protest against the practice of allowing distillers to burn the names of wholesale customers on the heads of barrels, which gives the impression that the wholesale customers themselves were the distillers. Sec. 3,295 of the Revised Statutes requires the name of the actual distiller to be burned on the head of barrels containing whisky made by him. Latterly, however, distillers have been accustomed to give notice to the Internal Revenue Bureau that during the next five days, ten days, or thirty days, as the case might be, they would operate their distilleries in the name and on behalf of wholesale customer and place his name on the packages. This custom, it is claimed, is pernicious and often impairs the reputation of particular brands of liquor.

Lieut. Maxwell May Be Dismissed.

The record of the court-martial held at Omaha in the case of Lieut. Marcus Maxwell has been passed upon by the Judge Advocate-General, Gen. Scofield, and the Secretary of War, and has been sent to the White House for action of the President. Lieut. Maxwell was sentenced to dismissal from the army for duplication of his pay accounts while in attendance on the Maney trial at Chicago. The President's approval is necessary to give effect to the sentence.

Cleveland Back at His Desk.

President Cleveland has returned to Washington very much improved by his outing on the salt breezes of Buzzard's bay. He was driven directly to the White House. There the President had breakfast, which had been prepared for him, and then started in to work. Mr. Cleveland has been benefited very much from his trip, most of his time being spent on deck exposed to the ocean winds. It is stated by Mr. Thurber that the President had had no recurrence of his complaint, and now felt perfectly restored to his usual health.

Managers of Soldiers' Homes.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably a bill naming Charles M. Anderson of Greenville, O.; Sidney Cook of Herrington, Kas.; and A. L. Pearson of Pittsburg, Pa., to succeed Gen. A. J. Barnett, Maj. E. N. Morrell, and E. L. Pearson as members of the Board of Managers of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. The nominees are all Union veterans.

Breckinridge Going Back to Kentucky.

Representative Breckinridge of Kentucky will leave Thursday for another campaigning trip in Kentucky, speaking at Monterey Saturday. Mr. Breckinridge has received a poll of the Democratic voters in Henry County, showing a safe majority for him. This adds to the confidence he has heretofore expressed as to his nomination.

Gold Reserve Dwindling.

The cash balance in the Treasury today is $114,021,047, of which $68,423,623 is gold reserve. Engagements for export already made, however, will reduce this reserve to $66,923,423. This is within a small amount of the lowest point reached previous to the last bond issue.

Washington Brevities.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of J. George Wright as Indian Agent at Rosebud Agency, South Dakota.

Again the House Committee on Elections failed to muster a quorum today to vote on the Funston-Moore contest from Kansas. One Republican was present, but several Democrats were not.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has agreed favorably to report a bill introduced by Representative Henderson of Iowa to buy part of Shiloh battlefield for a national park at the expense of $150,000.

The House Committee on Pensions ratified the report of the subcommittee in favor of Representative Bryan's bill to pension widows whose names were taken from the rolls because they had remarried and whose second husbands have died or been divorced.

SITE FOR THE LEWIS INSTITUTION.

Trustees of the Estate Given Sanction of Judge Windes to Proceed.

Trustees of the Lewis estate were given the sanction of the court yesterday in the selection of a new site for a polytechnic school, which they are to erect on the West Side out of the funds of the estate. The decree giving them this right was entered by Judge Windes. John A. Roche, Christian C. Kohlsaat, and John McLaren, the trustees, have already commenced the task of selecting the permanent location for the building. They are authorized to pay not exceeding $170,000, which sum is believed is sufficiently large to meet all the requirements. Allen C. Lewis, in his will, directed that the building should be erected in such a place and style that a large portion of it could be "rented advantageously for business purposes." The decree of the court takes cognizance of this, and gives the trustees a free hand by directing that if the fund is not sufficient to purchase a site specially adapted for business purposes they may erect a building of which a part can be rented advantageously. The site to be selected will be the third decided upon since the trust was created.

Will Largely Reduce Expenses.

OMAHA, Neb., June 19.—It was announced today at Union Pacific headquarters that the receivers would about July 1 dispense with the services of twenty-five clerks, and perhaps abolish one or two departments as a result of the reduced work. This is regarded as the first substantial evidence that the Oregon Railway and Navigation company's affairs are to be run separately after July 1.

NOT ONE-HALF VOTE.

ALARMING FACT BROUGHT OUT BY THE CHICAGO SCHOOL CENSUS.

Out of 466,960 Adult Males in the City Only 230,249 Registered for the Last Election—Tables Showing the Number of Males and Females in Each Ward and Division—Foreign and Native Born Children—Other Interesting Data Gathered by Canvassers.

Supt. Graham of the School Census Bureau gave out yesterday a number of tables deeply affecting the interests of this community in other matters than education. The first set gives the total population of the city, male and female, according to divisions and wards. The second set exhibits the number of minors, male and female, under 21 and under 14. The third set shows the relative number of foreign born and native born children in the city, the excess of native born over foreign born being surprisingly large. The fourth set shows the colored population of the city by divisions and wards, and the increase in the last two years. The fifth and perhaps the most important set of all shows how few of the adult male population of the city took the trouble to register themselves at the last election. It will probably produce a sensation when it is known how out of an adult male population of 466,960 only 230,249 registered themselves, leaving 236,711 who did not register. The tables follow:

Males and Females.

SOUTH DIVISION.

Ward.	Males.	Females.
First	22,778	12,770
Second	16,465	17,463
Third	18,610	21,389
Fourth	16,704	20,798
Fifth	27,627	24,186
Sixth	31,578	29,460
Twenty-ninth	22,111	18,930
Thirtieth	43,755	40,907
Thirty-first	19,660	20,313
Thirty-second	20,654	25,147
Thirty-third	18,346	16,172
Thirty-fourth	30,727	27,135
Totals	288,810	274,670

WEST DIVISION.

Seventh	22,668	21,576
Eighth	21,575	20,463
Ninth	23,974	25,667
Tenth	37,003	35,138
Eleventh	22,070	21,588
Twelfth	31,405	33,915
Thirteenth	24,196	24,117
Fourteenth	29,002	28,940
Fifteenth	33,993	33,946
Sixteenth	34,179	32,581
Seventeenth	16,441	13,269
Eighteenth	22,430	14,322
Nineteenth	28,588	25,141
Twenty-eighth	9,567	8,710
Totals	357,092	339,373

NORTH DIVISION.

Twentieth	18,353	18,193
Twenty-first	18,651	19,213
Twenty-second	20,220	20,421
Twenty-third	22,705	22,537
Twenty-fourth	21,973	18,469
Twenty-fifth	17,400	18,569
Twenty-sixth	24,048	23,387
Twenty-seventh	10,080	9,588
Totals	153,438	150,277

	UNDER 21.		UNDER 14.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
South Div.	111,360	112,821	81,653	82,146
West Div.	158,629	154,365	117,565	114,892
North Div.	60,907	60,287	44,184	43,194
	330,896	327,473	243,402	240,232
		330,896		243,402
Totals		658,369		483,634
				658,369
G'd total				1,142,003

Foreign and Native Born Children.

	FOREIGN.		NATIVE.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
South Div.	11,613	10,282	109,175	110,080
West Div.	25,044	22,585	147,195	145,471
North Div.	6,705	5,755	61,333	60,361
	43,362	38,622	317,703	315,912
Totals		43,362		317,703
Gr'd total		81,984		633,615

Colored Persons and Mongolians.

Following are the numbers of colored persons and Mongolians:

SOUTH DIVISION.

	COL'D PERSONS.		MONGOLIANS.	
Ward.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	1,920	1,980	1,107	12
2	2,483	2,785	100	4
3	3,178	3,144	21	1
4	805	1,051	22	4
5	256	346	22	1
6	8	....	25	1
20	217	201	7	....
21	3014	796	25	....
31	207	206	13	....
32	239	227	19	....
33	26	15	41	....
34	195	190	16	1
Totals	10,269	10,941	1,398	24

WEST DIVISION.

7	7	5	24	....
8	1	1	11	....
9	8	15	21	....
10	3	4	24	....
23	139	126	32	....
24	149	134	34	....
25	443	482	21	....
26	11	9	17	....
27	29	26	16	....
28	3	4	18	....
17	119	117	31	....
18	367	410	61	....
19	40	37	42	....
28	17	16	7	....
Totals	1,336	1,376	379	....

NORTH DIVISION.

20	1	2	9	....
21	27	23	14	....
22	53	39	6	....
33	131	132	21	....
24	235	155	41	....
25	38	17	3	....
26	9	14	9	....
27	45	47	5	....
Totals	538	429	118	....

Increase in Two Years.

	1894.	1892.
South Division	21,910	16,200
West Division	2,712	2,663
North Division	967	891
	24,889	19,754
	19,754	
	5,135	

Failed to Register.

The following table shows, by wards, the number of male adults who were not registered at the last election:

Wards.	Male adults.	Registered vote.	Difference.
1	20,651	5,071	15,580
2	11,777	5,095	6,682
3	12,023	5,924	6,099
4	11,385	6,413	4,972
5	14,532	7,377	7,155
6	15,372	8,155	7,217
7	11,763	5,445	6,318
8	10,105	5,599	4,506
9	12,314	6,670	5,644
10	17,476	9,341	8,135
11	14,326	7,787	6,559
12	20,650	13,089	8,561
13	13,570	8,196	5,374
14	14,208	7,245	6,963
15	16,896	8,071	8,825
16	16,674	5,839	9,186
17	10,467	4,008	6,459
18	17,627	6,605	11,022
19	16,533	7,913	8,620
20	9,253	4,488	4,764
21	10,877	5,309	5,568
22	12,303	5,435	6,867
23	13,453	6,014	7,439
24	16,183	4,675	11,208
25	10,589	6,455	3,814
26	12,581	6,937	5,644
27	5,314	2,973	2,341
28	5,353	2,444	2,808
29	12,536	7,629	4,907
30	24,332	12,097	12,235
31	11,310	6,219	5,091
33	9,848	5,720	4,128
34	18,864	9,086	9,778
Total	466,960	230,249	236,711

Escaped from the Posthouse.

Residents of Berwyn were given a great scare Monday by the appearance of a man who had the symptoms of a smallpox patient. There was a general scattering of the people and the man made his way to a neighboring drug store. He was kept there until he could be sent back to the smallpox hospital, from which he escaped. Health Commissioner Reynolds admits the escape of the patient but declares he was followed soon after he had made his way out of the hospital. He apprehends no serious effects as a result of the escape. Charges are made that the assistants of the posthouse spend too much of their time in a neighboring saloon. The Commissioner will investigate.

An Afterthought.

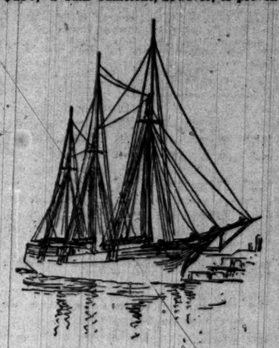
"This world is full of sweetness,"
A poet paused to trill—
"Especially in the Senate when
They strike the tariff bill."

—*Atlanta Constitution.*

SCHOONER WRENN'S VOYAGE TO BEGIN.

Claims Against the Boat Said to Have Been Settled.

The good schooner W. L. Wrenn, which will shortly start from South Haven, Mich., for a trip around the world, will belong today to those interested in the voyage, Mrs. Jennie P. Mullen having yesterday agreed to sign the bill of sale which will transfer the vessel to its new owners. Mrs. Mullen's interest is $400, a sum sufficient, however, to prevent



THE SCHOONER W. L. WRENN.

the schooner getting clearance papers if Mrs. Mullen did not sell her interest. The Wrenn is now at a dry-dock near Chicago avenue, but Saturday it will be towed to the mouth of the river and will set sail for South Haven. After being fitted out at that port the vessel will start on a voyage which, if successfully carried through, will be an extraordinary

The Tribune.

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Persons leaving the city during the summer can have "The Tribune" forwarded to them to any place in the United States or Canada without extra charge. The address may be changed as often as desired.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1894.

CHICAGO'S citizen soldiery is giving a good account of itself.

MR. CARLISLE, the amateur plumber of the Cabinet, is tinkering with the bond-issue faucet again.

EVEN Congressman Hatch has his uses. He enables the country now and then to forget Congressman Bland.

THERE may come a time when Senator Quay, grown more reckless with years, will even boast of having made that elongated speech.

HOT and humid New-Yorkers, stewing in a temperature of 91°, come to Chicago and enjoy life. There is lake breeze enough here for all of you.

FRIENDS of the tariff bill should keep the Hon. Tom Johnson of Ohio away from it. In his present excited state of mind he may do it an injury.

THE next time Congressman Wilson officiates at the birth of a tariff bill he will see to it, doubtless, that the bantling is named for some other man.

MR. HAVEMEYER'S failure to declare the Senate adjourned after giving in his testimony may involve him in some temporary embarrassment with the courts.

THE New York *Times* devotes nearly three-fourths of a column to the consideration of "The Quay Conscience." Cannot the esteemed *Times* find live subjects to discuss?

AS MIGHT have been expected, Mr. Gladstone, in reference to the invitation about to be sent him to visit the United States, says it will be impossible for him to accept it. This will not bar sending the invitation to him as a compliment, and he unquestionably will accept it as such and send a very neat reply inclosing regrets. Mr. Gladstone's age and infirmities are such as make his own fireside the dearest place on earth.

ALD. COWAY'S Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds acted with praiseworthy promptness on Ald. Madden's resolution for a Lake Front Park. The passage of the resolution has been recommended and it will come up as a special order next Monday, when it will be passed, doubtless. No time should be lost in reference to this. The filling which should be used on the Lake Front is now being taken out around Lockport, Lemont, and Willow Springs. It should be utilized.

ALL this talk about the places of residence of the candidates for County Judge is nonsense. The County Judge should be selected for his fitness and for his availability. The place within the county where he sleeps should not be considered in the slightest degree. If the strongest man for the office resides in the Town of Hanover, or in the Fourteenth Ward or the Thirty-second he should be nominated. The County Judge is the most important official that is to be elected this fall and there should be no sectionalism about his nomination.

THE New York stock market was heavy. The local market was weak and purely professional in character. Sterling rates were stronger. New York exchange sold at 60 cents premium.—The leading produce markets were active with the exception of provisions, which ruled slow and heavy. Wheat was lower through the liberal selling by "longs" and the weaker cables. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day July wheat closed 1⅞ cents lower, corn ⅜ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye was weak, barley steady, flaxseed strong, July pork 7½ cents lower, lard 10 cents lower, and ribs 5 cents lower.

ALD. RYAN'S order providing for the extension of the north shore inlet to the two-mile crib, presented at the last meeting of the Council and referred to the Finance committee, should be rejected. What is necessary is the extension of the two-mile tunnel farther into the lake beyond the region of shore pollution. The extension of the north shore inlet was a tax-eating scheme. Jobbery should not be repeated or renewed in connection with it. The north shore inlet will never be of any use save as an emergency tunnel. In its present condition it is as available for that purpose as though it were extended. Let it stand as it is—a monument to the imbecility of the Cregier administration under which it was extended.

THE mine-owners around Birmingham, Ala., as well as in Tennessee, incensed at the violent conduct of the Hun, Slav, and Italian miners, are rapidly supplying their places with negro miners, who are more than eager and willing to go to work. The same substitution has taken place largely in West Virginia and to a certain extent in the mines of Pennsylvania. When these alien miners struck and began their incendiary work many operators set blacks to work in their places, and they did so well that now they are not only retaining them but adding to their numbers. This will compel these aliens to come North and seek for work with little prospect of finding it, as the mines will soon be running with their old operatives. It is more than likely, therefore, that many of these fellows will have to go back to the countries whence they came if they can raise the passage money. They will find that they have overdone the business and struck themselves out of a job. The sooner they get home the better. Their absence will not be in the nature of a public calamity.

THE Nicaragua Canal bill, the draft of which is practically completed, provides that the Secretary of the United States Treasury shall subscribe for 70 million dollars' worth of the stock when satisfied that the company has called in and canceled all its stock and has paid all outstanding obligations and contracts. The directors are to issue that 70 millions of stock to the United States and one million as a bonus to such person as may be selected by the old stockholders. The total capital stock is to be $83,600,000, of which $7,500,000 will be held by Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The bill provides for the issuance of 70 millions of bonds to be disposed of as the work progresses. If Congress will pass this bill promptly it will make partial amends for its shameful dallying with the business interests of the American people through many weary months. The work will be of immense benefit to the whole country, both directly in a business sense and to a most important extent in its influence upon our political standing among the great powers of the world.

THERE are forty or fifty candidates for County Commissioner nominations on the Republican ticket. In the scramble it is feared that several poor sticks, unfit grabbers at office, will be thimble-rigged in on the ticket, while some of the present excellent members of the County Board will be defeated in the unseemly, greedy, selfish scramble. The last grand jury, whose foreman, ex-Ald. Cullerton, is a strong Democratic partisan, incorporated in its report a strong indorsement of the wise and economical management of the present County Board. The public is well satisfied with that management and it will be wise and prudent in the convention of next Friday to nominate most of the present members. Three have shown by their actions and record a disposition to recklessness and extravagance and disregard of the public interests. They should be retired as no good, but those of tried integrity and ability on the board ought to be renominated without fail. Two of the labor candidates, Mr. Mill, who is recommended by all the printers, and either Mr. Connor or Mr. Conroyd, ought also to be nominated. It would be politic and just to give the colored element a representation on the board if the colored leaders can be induced to unite in favor of some one candidate.

THE GRAND JURY AND THE MAYOR.

Mayor Hopkins was before the grand jury yesterday and was asked a few questions about the gambling that is going on wide open in this city. He is to be examined further later on. It is to be hoped that this second examination will be a little more searching than that of yesterday, and that he will not be permitted again to trifle with the jury with commonplace evasive replies.

He was asked by the foreman, Smith, if he did not know that gambling was running wide open in this city. His answer was: "Of my personal knowledge I do not." That was a shifty and dishonest reply. From "personal knowledge," going to the dens and fighting the tiger himself, the Mayor knows very little. He does not know from his "personal knowledge" that Columbus discovered America or that Washington or Lincoln was President of the United States. He has only hearsay information on those three points, and yet he has not the least doubt regarding them. The Mayor well knows that a large number of protected gaming-houses are running in Chicago in the same way that he knows that Lord Rosebery is Prime Minister of England. He has seen the last-mentioned fact announced without contradiction in the papers. He has seen also in the Chicago papers day after day the uncontradicted announcement that various gambling places were in full blast in violation of law. The names of the proprietors and the street numbers were specified, and the kind of brace and skin games played therein. It is trifling with the jury to answer as he did.

The jurors should have asked the Mayor whether he did not have personal knowledge of the fact that such statements had been made in THE TRIBUNE, the *Post*, and other papers, giving names and places and particulars. He could not have denied that. Then they should have asked him why he did not investigate—why he did not send over to these papers and ask how they got their information if his police could not furnish it. They would have cheerfully informed him. The jurors should have inquired of the Mayor if he ever honestly *tried* to find out whether there was gambling and if so where? The Mayor should not have tried to humbug the grand jury. He should have told them that there was lots of protected gambling going on, that the blacklegs paid a license into the Democratic party funds—collected by the ward men to be used to win next fall's election. If the grand jury had asked him how the protection money could be employed at the election he could have truthfully replied: In multiplying Democratic votes by the Tammany methods, which never failed.

The Mayor told the jurors that his police "had orders to suppress gambling wherever found." The foreman of the jury informed the Mayor that he himself had had no trouble in getting into half a hundred gambling-houses where games were going on. That statement did not seem to produce any more impression on the Mayor than has been produced by the repeated published reports of newspaper men about the open gambling witnessed by them. He should have been asked whether he had ever made any inquiries regarding those reports and of whom, and if not, why not?

When he goes before the jury again he should be put on the gridiron and roasted there until well done. A good cross-examiner should take hold of him. The grand jury should bear in mind certain facts. Some gamblers are "protected," while others are raided. Those who are protected pay large sums of money monthly to the Democratic ward men, and they believe those payments insure them police protection. It is the public belief that the contributions of the gamblers are used mainly for the enlarging of the Democratic campaign corruption fund. The money extracted from this corrupt source will be used to pay repeaters; to hire bums and mercenaries to live thirty days at the barrel-houses before elections; to persuade aliens who have been in the country only a few weeks or months to get naturalized and to pay the professional witnesses who get them their voting papers; to corrupt election judges and clerks and induce them to stuff the registries with names credited to empty houses and vacant lots and dead and removed men and to receive the votes of men they know are not entitled to cast a vote or mark a ballot. The Mayor is not an unsophisticated youth just from the rural districts, but a practical politician with no more political conscience than he needs.

This subject of the protection or taxation of gamblers is one of so much importance that the grand jury should go into it thoroughly and it should examine the Mayor mercilessly. It might be well for the foreman to give the Mayor a surprise today by handing him the list of the places he knows of where blacklegs ply their swindling vocation. Then when the Mayor comes before the jury again, if he has not taken the trouble to verify the foreman's statements and has not investigated for himself, how would it be to consider the propriety of indicting him for gross neglect of sworn duty?

FREE SILVER BOLTING DEMOCRATS.

A number of free silver Democrats will meet in conference at Omaha tomorrow. Their main purpose is authoritatively stated to be "to hew out and fit into the Democratic "party platform of the State of Nebraska a "free and unlimited silver coinage plank, "and then send a copy of the reconstructed "platform down to Washington, there to be "presented to Grover Cleveland and Con"gress with the compliments of the Demo"crats of the State of Nebraska."

Have these persons forgotten how they were sat down upon in the National Democratic convention of two years ago? Sec. 7 of the platform adopted by it declared for "the coinage of both gold and silver without "discriminating against either metal," and insisted that "the dollar unit of coinage of "both metals must be of equal intrinsic "and exchangeable value or be adjusted by "such safeguards as shall insure the main"tenance of the parity of the two metals," etc.

Editor Patterson of Colorado offered a resolution in favor of free coinage of silver so as to make the platform read "the *free* coinage of both gold and silver," etc. In speaking to his motion Mr. Patterson expressly stated that all he asked on behalf of the minority was "the recognition of the doctrine of free bimetallic [?] coinage as a doctrine of the Democratic party," but he and his proposition promptly were voted down by the National Democratic convention, and then the platform as above quoted was adopted without further question. Cleveland and Stevenson were nominated on that platform and subsequently elected on it to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

So these alleged Democrats of Nebraska deliberately propose to repudiate the national platform of their party, which was indorsed by the representative Democrats of their State two years ago and voted for by them and their constituents a few months later. They are undertaking to condemn and censure the Democratic President of the United States for carrying out the pledges and platform of their own party. They are placing themselves in the attitude of rebels against the Democratic party and its declarations of principle as laid down by authorized representatives of that party. And they are demanding that the money standard which has existed in the United States for the last hundred years shall be thrown away and that another standard shall be adopted, giving us silver monometallism. They want the currency unit to be of the white, tarnishable metal, and worth only 50 cents instead of a dollar as now. That is to be the new money standard in the United States, if they have their way, and they propose that in 50 per cent coin all 100-cent dollar obligations of the Nation and of its citizens shall be paid. They want silver monometallism while pretending to ask for the free coinage of both gold and silver. As they all very well know, gold never circulates where silver is at a discount. They want it because they hope its adoption would enable them to repudiate one-half of their money indebtedness on payment of the other half. That is the motive power which impels them to hold this convention for the express purpose of rebelling against the action and policy of the party to which they profess to belong.

MOB LAW IN THE SOUTH.

Miss Ida Wells, a colored woman from Memphis, is at present creating much excitement in England by her addresses before various associations upon the subject of lynching in the South. These associations have passed strong resolutions of condemnation and the prominent English newspapers also have made her statements the occasion for indignant comments upon Southern civilization. Public meetings have been held in several towns, at which resolutions of protest have been passed. The outcome of all this is the awakening of a feeling of public indignation which is likely to be prejudicial to the South, which just now is seeking to induce English investments in that section for the further development of its resources.

That this English sentiment is at last beginning to be felt in the South is apparent from a letter addressed by Gov. Stone of Missouri to the London *Daily News*, which has preferred a severe indictment against the Southern States. Gov. Stone affirms, first, that the blacks of Missouri enjoy the same rights as the whites, and that this is true of all other Southern States; and, second, that Miss Wells has grossly exaggerated the facts in the case. As to the first of these affirmations the Governor is wrong, as every one in this country knows and as he himself knows. The blacks in the Southern States do not enjoy the same rights as the whites. Apropos of this matter of lynching, white criminals enjoy the right of a jury trial and are rarely lynched. Black criminals seldom have the right of trial and are often lynched, as the records show. The vast majority of persons lynched in the South is composed of blacks, and this is a fact which the Governor of Missouri cannot controvert. The Governor of Arkansas attempted it recently, and when confronted with the facts held his peace.

As to Gov. Stone's second point he is correct in a certain way when he contends that Miss Wells exaggerates, as, for instance, when she says that in 138 lynchings or mob murders last year only 30 of the victims had been even accused of crime. This is clearly an exaggeration, and it would have been better for her argument had she stated the plain facts in the case. The record itself, gathered from Southern sources, would have been sufficient to have condemned the South and to have framed an indictment for mob violence, for impotent processes of law, for violent race prejudice, and in more than one case for hideous cruelty. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which for some years has made a practice of compiling the cases of lynchings in the United States, can furnish that record, and should it be questioned is prepared to set forth the details of every case presented in the totals, such as the date, locality, name of person, and nature of the alleged offense. The record is as follows:

The total number of lynchings in the United States since 1885 is 1,622.

During this period 262 persons have been lynched in the Northern and 1,360 in the Southern States.

Of the 1,360 persons lynched in the South 952 have been negroes. During this period there have been 30 negroes lynched in the North.

These are the cold facts in the case and they do not sustain Gov. Stone's arguments. THE TRIBUNE invites him to a contest of these figures. An analysis of the details will show that while the larger number of those lynched have been guilty of crime there have been some entirely innocent victims, many lynched from feelings of race prejudice, and still more upon bare suspicion of having committed crime. It will be further found that in some cases the most fiendish torture has been practiced, even to the extent of burning and skinning alive. It is unnecessary for Miss Wells or for any one else to exaggerate. The simple facts furnish a strong enough indictment. Instead of complaining, however, it is Gov. Stone's duty to join with other Southern Governors and see if they cannot reform their processes of justice so that offenders against the law can be punished by the law instead of by mobs. If this be not done it will not be long before the South will find itself ostracized by capital and its growth seriously retarded.

THE YEAST CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

The event of leading interest in the proceedings of the Medical Congress recently held at Rome, Italy, is reported to have been the announcement by Dr. de Backer, a young French physician, of a cure for tuberculosis. The new remedy is the subcutaneous use of a mixture produced by the fermentation of beer and honey. The discoveror claims that during a year of experiment cures were effected on 90 per cent of the patients who were treated in the first stage of the disease, and 65 per cent of those treated in the second stage. The remedy is not of the "quack" order, as the mode of preparing it is made known, and all the leading physicians of Paris have been invited to witness experiments with it. Furthermore, it is stated that many of them have adopted it in their practice among their own patients.

The material, which is called "backerine," after its discoverer, may be described as a live beer yeast. To preserve it free from bacterial impurities it is kept in a siphon with a needle attachment. This needle is used to prick the skin over the vein into which the ferment is to be injected. As soon as the backerine has passed into the system it begins to "work," producing a local swelling that looks like an incipient abscess. But it is in the blood that the remedy causes the chemical or vital change that is called a cure. It is stated to act as if it seemed to entertain a mortal antipathy to the tubercle-tainted corpuscles of the blood. As described in a letter to the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, "it fastens upon the tuberculous bacteria in those corpuscles, and after a few days of hard struggling with them, during which time certain ugly sensations make the patient aware that a battle royal is being waged in his system, it kills them off without doing harm even in the smallest degree to any of the components of the blood that are in a healthy condition." Of course, if the bacteria have had possession of the lungs for so long a time that they have nearly eaten up the air cells neither backerine nor any other drug can be expected to cure. But anything short of this stage may be taken in hand with good hope of cure, and the remedy has this recommendation, that even in the worst cases it can do no harm to the patient. "It is absolutely innocuous in its effects on the system, as an ordinary beer ferment can easily be understood to be."

Just how much of merit there is in this alleged remedy it may be hard to say, but it must be admitted that the fundamental idea is in line with the direction of common sense thought in the present day. It seems reasonable to suppose that now the dread disease, consumption, has been ascertained to be a result of bacterial energy some means will be found for effectually dealing with the destroyers. Hitherto the only hope has been to fortify the system so that it would resist their deadly efforts. Recently the idea has been advanced that the malady could be prevented by inducing some such immunity in the frame as that furnished by vaccination against smallpox. The third way is directly to attack the deadly agency, to kill it out of the system, and, undoubtedly, this will be the best if this can be accomplished without injury to the patient. Even if the backerine should not justify the promises made for it, success will be sought for in other directions, but the indorsement given to the new remedy is so strong and from such high authority that it is certain to command at least an intelligent trial by the best medical practitioners of all civilized countries. And if proven by their experience to be a real and sure cure, what a blessing it will be to humanity! It will remove the portals of the tomb many years farther off from millions of human beings for whom science otherwise would have no power to do more than smooth the passage into the darkness of death. The proportion of consumptives to the whole human family is so great that to provide a cure for consumption would materially increase the average term of duration of life.

It would be interesting to know if the "yeast ferment" is allowed to proceed into the acetous stage, then directly attacking the albuminous composition of the bacteria by chemical process, as has been suggested for the action of ozone. If this be found to be the rationale of the process it can be understood by reference to well-known principles, but if otherwise no fault should be found or distrust exhibited on account of failure to explain the modus operandi, provided a cure be effected. Very little is known of the way in which many medicines act upon the human system, but that does not deter the doctor from proceeding confidently, or the patient from implicitly trusting his life into the hands of the practitioner. It is not a bad rule to be willing to "praise the bridge that carries you over."

FOR GOOD COUNTRY ROADS.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a circular inviting attention to a proposed conference of road associations to be held early next month on the occasion of the meeting of the National Editorial convention. Commercial bodies, road associations, agricultural societies, wheelmen's organizations, and individuals interested in the subject are invited to assist at the conference, which is to be informal, no special credentials being required. It is stated there can be no better representatives of these organizations than the editors who are doing so much practical work for road reform, and it is suggested that delegates to the editorial convention undertake to represent at the road conference the various associations in their localities that otherwise would not be represented.

The object of the conference will be to promote organization for road improvement where such organization does not exist already, to strengthen the hands of associations now formed, and to gather and diffuse general information on the subject of road improvement. The New Jersey State Road Improvement Association, which is well organized and has been very successful in its labors, will give full details of its experience through speakers who have administered the State aid law and those who have benefited by it. New Jersey will take deserved prominence in the work, as several of its counties have complete road systems, and road building by State aid is fairly inaugurated. Arrangements have been made with manufacturers of road machinery to be present with their plants to crush rock and lay down roads, materials for which will be furnished.

The conference will be held July 5 and 6 at Asbury Park, N. J., and is expected to be numerously attended. The call is so widely published and interest in the matter of good roads has been so much awakened within the last few years that the convention hardly can fail to be a distinguished success and it may be referred to in future years as a milestone marking a distinct advance along the path of progress towards easy and pleasant interior communication between many thousands of points that are now as effectually separated during a considerable part of each year as if the broad ocean rolled between them. The people of Illinois and neighboring States should not fail to be well represented at the gathering.

FREE SCHOOL BOOKS.

The resolution offered by Ald. Madden at the last meeting of the Common Council, favoring the supply of free text books in the public schools, was passed without opposition, as well as the amendment offered by Ald. Gallagher, excepting the high schools, and calling for the supply of ample and additional school room to the end that "no child, however poor, may be prevented from receiving an education." Ald. Madden's resolutions request the Board of Education to open competition by inviting publishers to make bids, and if there appears to be a monopoly in the school book trade, then the board itself is requested to establish its own plant and make such books as may be needed for use.

The arguments which Ald. Madden makes in support of his proposition certainly are very strong ones and the unanimity with which the resolutions were passed shows that they made an unusually forcible impression upon the members of the Council. One of the strongest of these arguments is the non-attendance of a large percentage of children of school age because their parents are unable to purchase books and clothing. The latter requisite is already provided for to large extent by private beneficence. If the city therefore provides the books then no excuse can be offered why children of a school age shall not attend school instead of running at large in the streets. The monetary argument is also a strong one and is clearly in the interests of economy, since the books which now cost parents an average of $2.25 per annum may be provided at less than half that sum by the city. Thus the poorer classes will be saved a very considerable amount every year of money which they can ill afford, while the taxpayer will not feel the slight increase in taxation, which in reality is not an increase at all but an absolute relief. Another argument brought forward by Ald. Madden was of a practical nature, as it established the fact that other cities and some States provide the books and the plan has worked successfully, and has been followed in every instance by an increase in the enrollment, as well as by a reduction of expense. Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin have laws authorizing free text books, as well as New York City, Philadelphia, Paterson, Detroit, Saginaw, Pittsburg, and many other cities, and from every one of them comes the same testimony of the success of the plan and the assurance that they would not revert to the old policy under any consideration.

Under such circumstances as these it will be well to give Ald. Madden's proposition a fair and generous trial. If it does not succeed, or if it develops abuses that cannot be overcome, it will be easy enough to go back to the old plan. But there is good reason to believe that the experiment will succeed, that it will materially reduce expenses and largely increase attendance. The City of Chicago now expends the enormous sum of $6,000,000 annually upon its schools for their maintenance. Of this amount many thousands are thrown away upon fads, a sufficient number of thousands indeed to pay for the schoolbooks. If these fads were abolished the city would not feel the amount expended for the books, but whether they are abolished or not give Ald. Madden's plan a fair trial. THE TRIBUNE believes it will work as well and give as much satisfaction as it does in other large cities. If it works well in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia there is no reason why it should not work well here also.

A REMEDY FOR CARELESS LEGISLATION.

A Judge of the United States Court of Claims has written to a member of the New York Constitutional convention recommending that the veto power be vested in a Council of Revision made up of the Governor and two Judges of the Court of Appeals. One reason for it is that measures so badly drawn as not to accomplish their purpose, or so contradictory as to cause great confusion, are often sent to a Governor. If the latter is not a good lawyer and he is unable to detect the defects of these bills he may sign them. A trained jurist would see and point out their weak points and the mischief they would cause.

It is not likely that this recommendation will be adopted, but it is desirable that something should be done to lessen the growing tendency of Legislatures to pass loosely drawn, imperfect bills. That is one of the crying sins of the Illinois General Assembly. Jumbled, incoherent, and unintelligible measures, like the law giving women the right to vote for school officers and the act regarding the ownership of land by aliens, would reflect discredit on a Legislature of schoolboys. Too much of the time of courts is taken up in trying to read a meaning into some blind piece of botchwork called a law.

It is often the case that a bill is all right when introduced. An amendment is offered and the author of the bill accepts it without much scrutiny or thought, so its passage may not be delayed. In the other House it is amended still more. No member takes the trouble to see whether these amendments necessitate alterations in other parts of the bill or whether they clash with existing laws. It passes, is signed by the Governor, and goes to the courts, which are unable to make head or tail of it. There are so many notorious instances of this loose way of doing business that it is unnecessary to specify them.

Each House of the Legislature ought to appoint a committee of its best lawyers, or call in outside help, whose duty it should be to examine carefully the wording and construction of every bill before it passes finally but after it has got past the amendment stage, and see whether it is a harmonious, comprehensible measure, which does not deny in one section what it affirms in another, and which does not repeal something which the Legislature did not intend to repeal. Such committees can be appointed, and if they do their work faithfully the quality of the laws can be improved materially.

A GREAT deal is being said about the necessity of making partial payments before the completion of work by city contractors, but nothing in regard to a better supervision of the work done by them or their men. Certainly it would be a pity to drive all the small contractors out of the business, leaving only a few large ones able to take contracts, and putting it in their power to dictate prices to the city in the absence of active competition. There is no good reason why this should be done, and also there is no sense in paying out the enormous sums annually disbursed to contractors, paying a big force of inspectors in each of several departments to see that the work is done properly, and then having it systematically slighted by the one and neglected by the other. Our street pavements are a disgrace to the city as a whole, and a great source of annoyance to the individual citizen. The alleys equally testify to the want of proper care and active discharge of the duty for which contractors draw liberal pay. So while the subject of compensating the contractors is up for discussion it would be well to see if some provision cannot be made for enforcing on those gentlemen a nearer approach to faithful performance of the duties they have undertaken. The way in which many of the number slight their work is a greater disaster to the tax-paying citizens than any that can befall those contractors by insisting on their work being acceptably done before they are allowed to draw the money therefor.

TWENTY-NINE of the thirty-two Welsh members of Parliament favor the passage of Mr. Asquith's bill for disestablishing the Episcopal Church in Wales, because more than nine-tenths of the people of Wales are not Episcopalians and object to being tithed and taxed to support that sect. The Duke of Westminster and other Dukes and Lords propose to put forward candidates to contest the seats of the twenty-nine members and have subscribed $25,000 in aid of that plan. The probable result will be the election of thirty-two Welsh members who will favor the Asquith measure. One of the three seats held by the Tories at the last election was won by bribery, according to one of the Judges who investigated. But as the other Judge disagreed with his brother on a technical point the corruptly-elected member held the seat. The two other districts were carried by the Tories on narrow margins. The members of the Episcopal Church in Wales are not one-tenth of the population.

What He Doesn't Know.

The Mayor has been before the grand jury and testified that he does not personally know there is any gambling in Chicago, and that he cannot know it even if there were because he would not be admitted to the gambling dens. Perhaps it has not occurred to the Mayor that it is not necessary for him to go to these dens in order to find out whether there is gambling in the city. He acknowledges that the police are paid for reporting all violations of the law and bringing offenders to justice. Then why does he not instruct his policemen to find out for him and arrest the gamblers? He does not personally know that murders are committed or that property is stolen, but the police arrest murderers and thieves and they are punished. Why, then, do they not arrest gamblers? When asked this question the Mayor replied he did not know! Is it because the gamblers pay for protection? The foreman of the grand jury notified the Mayor that the jury found no difficulty in getting into gambling houses. Does the jury possess privileges in this regard that are not open to the police? Can it be that the police do not know of the existence of an evil which is run publicly and is known to every one having his eyes in his head? Evidently it is proper, as the jury suggests, to examine the Mayor further on this point. There are several leading questions which might be asked and which might tend to relieve him from the suspicion of being according to his own confession, the most conspicuous ignoramus in Chicago.

Quay Admits That He Is a Stock Gambler.

Senator Quay of Pennsylvania confessed under oath that he was a stock gambler and that he speculated in stocks which were affected by Congressional legislation. Among other things he told the Sugar Trust investigating committee that he bought Sugar stock for speculation and that he would do so again. Senator Quay said he had been dealing in stocks more or less all his life and for the last twenty months had bought and sold Sugar stocks. The day before the vote was taken he sold all he had at a loss, so that it could not be charged that it influenced his vote. He said he had not been furnished with any information as to how a seat in the Senate or the United States is totally improbable. Gresham would not just now suffuse the landscape with the sudden glow of a touch of original intelligence like that. He and Cleveland are waiting for a larger horizon in the great Presidential hereafter.

Is Missouri a Doubtful State?

Kansas City *Star* (Ind. Dem.): In the efforts made by St. Louis to secure the Indian Supply Bureau as a compromise between New York and Chicago, Congressman Bartholdt of the Tenth District was selected as the man to present successfully the claims of Missouri. Mr. Bartholdt paid a just tribute to the commercial rank and importance of St. Louis, and then warming to his subject proceeded to detail the grievances which always afflict a "yellow dog" State. He recounted Missouri's loyalty to the Southern Democracy and bitterly bewailed the fact that this loyalty has been rewarded with husks. "My people," says he, "are beginning to ask themselves whether it would not be a good investment for them to for once hand the State over to the Republicans and forever thereafter keep Missouri in the column of the doubtful States, so as to be 'looked after' in the future. More than this, he asserted that Missouri is now a doubtful State and will be found so in all coming elections. When Mr. Bartholdt assured the House that Missouri now a doubtful State there was no indignant and horrified protest from the thirteen Democrats who listened to what would be called at convention time a calumny. Did they were thinking of something more than a mere bluff to get an Indian supply bureau. They were meditating on broken promises and unfulfilled obligations; they were dreaming of a tariff bill held up and gagged in the Senate, of certain elections in the spring time, of a Democratic Governor at Jefferson City with a majority of 10,997 votes against him on the total popular vote, and of various other straws which would indicate that times are changing. Altogether the Republican member from St. Louis was most felicitous both in his remarks and his time for delivering them, and it must be gratifying to him to note the silent indorsement by such distinguished Democratic authority.

Hopkins Pronounced "No Good."

Evening Journal: It has taken our esteemed friend, the *Record*, just six months to discover that "Mayor Hopkins is 'no good.'" The revelation came to it upon reading the verbose excuse given to the City Council last night for vetoing the "Sunday rest" ordinance—a veto which he had not the intelligence to understand, much less write, but which he signed. Harry Rubens was the author of all the irrelevant twaddle about divine law, British statute law, Illinois statute law, Chicago ordinances, and the general incorporation act. Mayor Hopkins knows no more about these questions than a pig knows why its tail curls. Harry Rubens is erudite—that's what Harry is. And let him loose in a library with a subject involving anything pertaining to Sunday or that may affect, however remotely, the free sale of beer on that day, and he will spoil more good paper than Mayor Hopkins could use for curl papers in a year. The nice regard of Mayor Hopkins for the interests of the laboring classes lest they should curtail their liberty to work Sundays is very touchingly set forth by Mr. Rubens. But surely there must have come a sardonic gleam in Harry's eye when he wrote for John P. Hopkins' signature such a sentence as this: "I agree with Mr. Justice Walker when, in delivering the decision of our Supreme Court on the validity of Sunday contracts, he says," etc. Hopkins is on better terms with Mike McDonald than with Mr. Justice Walker, whom he probably regards as a "skate" of the Franklin MacVeagh class. The words of the veto are those of Rubens, the motive is the motive of Hopkins as described by the *Record* as a stanch friend of the groggery and its adjuncts.

The Break in the McKinley Line.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.): The break which has just occurred in the McKinley line in Ohio has taken the country by surprise. It is true the record of the treachery of the Buckeye Republicans toward the State's favorite sons in the last fifteen years has, in a measure, prepared the people for something of this kind in this instance, still very few expected it to come so early. It is difficult to explain the bolt from McKinley except on the ground of jealousy among the local chieftains. The pleas made by some of the bolters that his tariff law is too radical is only a pretense, for this objection was never until now brought against it by an Ohio Republican in the four years which have passed since the bill was first framed. Moreover, hostility to him on this account must also operate against his rivals, Reed and Harrison, for the former eloquently and actively championed the bill while it was before the House, while the latter signed it. So far as the country is able to judge, both Reed and Harrison were as friendly to the measure as its putative author ever was [the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio manufacturers were the actual authors of the act], and if either at any time since its enactment has regretted his connection with it or has discovered that it is too extreme the public is altogether in the dark on this point.

The Right Candidate for Populists and Democrats.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): The report from Chicago that the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham will be the candidate of the Illinois Populists [and Democrats] for Senator in Congress to succeed the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom is appropriate whether or not it is substantially correct. Not only is Mr. Gresham an old favorite of the Populists [and Democrats], but as the leading man in the existing Populist administration his selection as a Populist candidate for Senator is eminently fit to be made. He is in the line of promotion. He has the income tax as his credentials. His nomination would be a clear and needed indorsement of the administration of the Hon. Grover Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland's careful loyalty to Populist principles deserves reward from the Populists, and they can find no exemplar more eminent, consistent, and industrious than Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of State.

Gresham as Cleveland's Successor.

Halstead in the Brooklyn *Union*: Secretary Gresham is convicted of further political ambition. He would not have left the bench except to save the country, at Grover Cleveland's suggestion, if he had not confidently expected to be himself the successor of Cleveland. That must have been perfectly understood. Of course, neither Cleveland nor Gresham ever thought of any other man than their honored selves going to work deliberately to save the country. They were the country savers, and were going to do it as a personal matter in the Demo-mugwump way. The grand idea was to combine mugwumpery and Populism, and fuse the two into a sort of lead and silver ore, out of which there was to be free coinage of votes. That is the way the income tax was borrowed from Omaha (where Gresham was to have been nominated, until Cleveland snatched him as a brand from the burning [to burn some other day]; and the Cleveland recommendation of that tax was an act of as great statesmanship as going behind the Chicago platform on the tariff lining up for the sugar schedule, and the promise to favor the free coinage of fictitious silver if Carlisle could have a Democratic mandate for the issue of bonds. Cleveland has been all the time cultivating Gresham as a combination mug and Pop candidate, as a substitute of Democracy, and so save the country after the death of the Democratic party. Of course Mr. Cleveland calmly contemplates the death of the party when he is done with it. Nothing could suit him better or be more appropriate. The President takes the Secretary with him when he goes fishing on the waters of the sounds of North Carolina, and they have all their little summer complaints at the same time, and take the same sugar-coated pills. No reference to the sugar schedule of the reform tariff.

The natural Democratic candidate for the Democratic party is Adlai Stevenson, the Vice-President. That would be according to mugwump civil service reform, but the mugwumps have other gray squirrels to fry. Mr. Stevenson knows this of course. One can see in his eye that he understands it. But then he does not expect to watch the Democratic party die when he leaves the chair of the presiding officer of the Senate. But Cleveland and Gresham have, as they comprehend themselves, the exclusive job of saving the country, and they will not stop at any little political formality to do it. Gresham is the Cleveland candidate for the succession, and the Chicago story that Gresham is in that town looking up bargains and sales with Populists and Democrats to secure a seat in the Senate of the United States is totally improbable. Gresham would not just now suffuse the landscape with the sudden glow of a touch of original intelligence like that. He and Cleveland are waiting for a larger horizon in the great Presidential hereafter.

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NEWS FROM ABROAD.

THIRTY AUSTRIAN VILLAGES ARE SUBMERGED BY FLOODS.

In the Valley of the Waag the Waters Reach the Highest Point Since 1813—Several People Are Drowned and Hundreds of Cattle and Sheep Are Lost—Destruction to Property Great—Brazil May Place Duties on American Products—Harcourt to Become a Peer.

VIENNA, June 19.—The inundation in the valley of the Waag is the worst that has occurred since 1813. Over thirty villages are submerged.

The rains have begun to fall again in the Northeast and the situation in the flooded districts is worse than at any time since the trouble commenced. The dam erected by soldiers to prevent further flooding of the Karwin District has been carried away by the immense weight of water impounded behind it, and the valley of the Oltu River has been inundated. The water is rising in the valley of the Waag River. The Town of Komorn, at the mouth of the river, is in danger of being inundated. The foundations of many houses in the Villages of Berigzeg and Pistyan were undermined by the rapidly flowing waters, and the buildings have collapsed. In many instances persons who were attempting to save their household effects narrowly escaped with their lives. Three inhabitants of the villages were caught in the flood and drowned.

The County of Lipto, which forms the upper part of the Valley of the Waag, containing about 868 square miles, has been converted into a vast lake. The money damage done by the flood is very large, and in many cases residents of the valley have lost everything they possessed. Evidences of destruction appear on every side. The carcasses of hundreds of cattle, sheep, and swine are floating with the current, intermingled with wreckage of every description.

A dispatch from Cracow, Austrian Galicia, states that floods in the Commune of Wolosvice caused a dam to give way. Before the outflowing torrent of water could be checked 150 houses below the dam were swept away.

BRAZIL'S DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

Customs Imposts Are Recommended on American Products—Pina on the Run.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, via Galveston, Tex., June 19.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A Parliamentary committee has recommended that the following customs duties be imposed upon imports from the United States of North America:

Kerosene, 1¼ cents per litre; pine and spruce lumber, 5 per cent ad valorem; pitch pine the same; agricultural machinery valued at $200, 5 per cent; under $200, 25 per cent.

The wheat market is greatly excited here over the European rise. There are no sellers of futures. Prices are irregular, generally higher than European rates. The stock is heavy here and the quality is below the usual standard. Sowing is heavy among the farmers.

The correspondent in Montevideo, Uruguay, sends word that several German firms there propose to carry out a new colonization scheme which involves bringing over 5,000 German and Italian families, for which they will receive a grant of government lands.

Word comes from the correspondent in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, that Col. Sampaio is pursuing Gen. Pina and that the rebel forces have taken possession of the military colony at Iguzu on the Parana River. Government prosecution of rebel sympathizers continues in Parbuna and Curytiba, and life in Rio itself is dangerous for those who do not sympathize with President Peixoto. Advices by mail from Rio just received here report the arrest of Missionary Tilly, an American Methodist, for alleged aid to the rebels.

Salvador Wants Ezeta Extradited.

PANAMA, Colombia, via Galveston, Tex., June 19.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Salvador is seeking the extradition of ex-President Ezeta. Manager O'Leary of the Bank of Bogota has been arrested on charges preferred by the government of complicity in the clandestine emissions of more than 1,000,000 pesos in national bank bills during the Holgain régime. The President has ordered a thorough investigation.

Nicaragua Revolution Imminent.

GUATEMALA, June 19.—[Copyright, 1894, by Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Private advices represent Nicaragua on the edge of revolution. President Zeleya has asked aid of President Bonilla of Honduras. Should Bonilla interfere an uprising will undoubtedly extend to both countries, and not end until both have united. The revolutionary movement in Nicaragua is growing steadily stronger, and a good supply of arms and ammunition has been received and concealed. The leaders are abundantly supplied with funds, and only await a favorable opportunity.

Barrios Behind an Uprising.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, June 19.—[Copyright, 1894, by Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—President Barrios of Guatemala is suspected to be behind a scheme for a general uprising in Central America, with a view to getting his own friends in as Presidents of the respective countries, and thus securing a Central American union. The bait held out is that each country shall in rotation elect a President of the new union.

HARCOURT TO BECOME A PEER.

Question of a Successor Being Actively Canvassed Among the Liberals.

LONDON, June 19.—It is announced that Sir William Harcourt will retire from the Lower House at the close of the present session and be elevated to the House of Lords. The question of a successor to Sir William as Liberal leader is being actively canvassed. The choice seems to be beween the Rt.-Hon. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Rt.-Hon. Henry Asquith, and the Rt.-Hon. John Morley.

Gladstone Will Not Come to America.

The Rt.-Hon. William E. Gladstone, at Dollis Hill, in reference to the invitation said to have been extended to him to visit the United States, said he had not received any such invitation and that he did not know of any movement in any direction except from what he had read in the newspapers. Mr. Gladstone added that he had regarded it as impossible that he should be able to visit the United States, and expressing the belief that the gentleman said to be at the head of the movement were aware of this and that they merely intended the invitation as a compliment.

Believes Union with America Feasible.

Sir George Grey, ex-Governor of New Zealand, speaking at the National Liberal club in the presence of Prime Minister Rosebery, the Marquis of Ripon, and others, advocated a large extension of the system of local government in every portion of the empire. Sir George believed that little would be required to make the United States and Great Britain absolutely one people for common objects. The acceptance of the principle of arbitration of disputes had already made practical unity. The *Standard*, commenting upon the speech, says there is no need to seriously criticise so airy a dream.

Anglo-American Masonic Lodge.

The Anglo-American Lodge of Freemasons installed Mr. Reynolds as Master tonight. The company included Laurie of Nova Scotia, Lewis of Texas, Lovejoy of Quebec, and Williamson of Worcester, Mass. Mr. Lovejoy was elected an honorary member. Mr. Laurie responded to the toast, "Our Sister Lodges in America and Canada."

HEIR TO THE BRITISH THRONE.

Its Advent Is Hourly Expected in the Household of York.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, June 19.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—There is a curious connection between the Republic of the United States and the expected birth of an heir presumptive to the British throne, which event may now occur at any hour. By ancient custom the Home Secretary must be in the ante-chamber on this momentous occasion, ready to verify the fact of the birth and the sex of the royal infant. To insure this presence every precaution is taken. If he and the royal mother are in London the royal carriage is kept in readiness at the Buckingham Palace to call for and gallop with him to St. James. If the mother is at any of the country seats the Home Secretary must remain close at hand.

The Duchess of York is now with her mother at White Lodge, in Richmond Park, and Home Secretary Asquith is visiting Henry White, until lately first Secretary of the United States Embassy and now living at Lasely Park, Surrey, within less than half an hour's run from Richmond. An engine is kept at the nearest railway station, manned and fired, waiting for the message, for the quick transmission of which every arrangement has been made. The actual presence of the Home Secretary is alone required among officials, but the Lord Chancellor and the Archbishop of Canterbury also are expected to be in attendance. These formalities will be duly carried out on this occasion. But, after all, very possibly there may be no British throne by the time this expected infant has survived its great-grandmother, its grandfather, and its father.

Failing issue of the Duke of York the succession goes to a child of the Duke of Fife, who is merely an English gentleman, not of royal blood. At this prospect aristocratic England shudders.

SEE PARIS IN FINE WEATHER.

Americans in the French Capital from Many Cities.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, June 19.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Weather here today was fine. The thermometer ranged from 50° to 68°. At midnight the barometer registered 30.16 inches with the wind north northwest.

The following Americans registered here today:

Mr. and Mrs. Alger, Mr. and Mrs. Dacharch, Mr. and Mrs. Herman, Giles Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Shayne, Mrs. Anton Quanz, Gus Bunzl, E. Anderson, Miss Hentelen, Mrs. Nicholl, Mrs. Deengardner, Mrs. Case, New York; C. Rowley, Baltimore; Alexis Nicolas, Savannah; C. Maxsan, Rochester; Otto Wolf and family, M. Bamberger, Philadelphia; A. Mennod, St. Louis; E. Turner, Boston; H. Lozier, C. Dockstader, Cleveland; C. Tuark, Mrs. F. Osgood, J. Costello, Chicago; Mrs. and Miss Roe, Montreal; Mrs. James Brodie, Brooklyn; Mrs. Lane, London; Ed Wellhoff, Atlanta; W. Flyan and family, Detroit; Clarence Valentine, Albany; S. Hopkins, Genova; Cora Cooney, Windsor.

KAISER IS COOL TOWARD ENGLAND.

Congo Question May Keep William from Visiting London.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, June 19.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—From a reliable source it is learned that the difficulties in the Congo question are making the Emperor hesitate about his projected visit to England. His feelings toward England have been so cooled by recent events that doubts are expressed that if he accepts his grandmother's invitation it will depend on England's reply to the two notes from Wilhelmstrasse. The opinion prevails in England that he will give in.

ABDUL AZIZ' BROTHER IN PRISON.

Mulai Mohammet Forced to Sign an Act of Adhesion to the Sultan.

TANGIER, June 19.—Mulai Mohammet, eldest son of the late Sultan and a pretender to the throne, has been imprisoned at Marakesh by order of his brother, Abdul Aziz, the Sultan, and compelled to sign an act of adhesion to Abdul Aziz. The position of the latter has been secured by his being recognized as Sultan by the powerful Shereef of Wezan. The Towns of Marakesh and Mequinez and the chief of the independent Zayan tribe have promised Abdul Aziz to place 3,000 armed men along the road between Fez and Mequinez for the purpose of preserving order.

TO SETTLE THE AMERICAN CLAIM.

Spain's Minister of Colonies Favors a Mixed Commission to Adjudicate.

MADRID, June 19.—Señor Maura, Minister of Colonies, intends to request the Government of the United States to appoint representatives to a mixed commission which is to report upon the American claim of $4,000,000 growing out of misinterpretation of the Cuban duties. It is believed the commission will be able to clear up the supposed error in the translation of the treaty of commerce which has led to overcharges in Cuba.

Antwerp Apologizes to Admiral Erben.

ANTWERP, June 19.—The military Governor has apologized to Admiral Erben for the oversight of the authorities in not receiving him on board of the United States cruiser Chicago when it arrived here Friday last from Gravesend, England. The Governor added that the requirements of naval etiquette will be duly fulfilled.

Mexican Bankers Suspend Payment.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CITY OF MEXICO, June 19.—[Copyright, 1894, by Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Carlos Scherer & Co., bankers, have suspended payment. This house has no connection with W. Scherer & Co., bankers, of San Antonio, Tex.

Forty-five People Drown in Russia.

BERLIN, June 19.—A terrible disaster is reported from the Russian Government of Samara. A party of seventy were returning from a fete on the River Iok when the boat sank. Forty-five out of the seventy passengers were drowned.

Many Deaths from the Plague.

HONGKONG, June 19.—During the last three days there have been ninety-three deaths from the plague. The removal of a large number of people to Canton has caused a great diminution in the spread of the epidemic.

HORRIBLE STORY OF AN OCEAN VOYAGE.

Cigar Clerk Poses as a Doctor and Kills the Captain's Wife and Babe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 19.—When the British bark Inverurie, Capt. Wilcox, arrived today from Newcastle, N. S. W., a remarkable story of mutiny and crime was revealed. Just before the bark sailed a man calling himself Dr. Armitage secured passage for himself and wife to San Francisco. Two weeks ago the Captain's wife gave birth to a child. Armitage acted as a surgeon in such a manner that the child died. Capt. Wilcox then ordered Armitage away from the woman, as he saw the man was not a skilled physician. Armitage told the crew the Captain was killing his wife, and the crew drugged Capt. Wilcox and locked him up. He broke out just in time to see his wife die. Several times afterwards he was locked up by the crew, but always managed to break out. The bark and crew and passengers are in custody of the Port Warden. Armitage's real name is Eustace Alexander. He deserted his real wife and child in Melbourne, where, instead of being a doctor, he was clerk in a cigar store.

CIGARMAKING IN JOLIET PRISON.

G. W. Perkins Replies to a Recent Letter from Gov. Altgeld.

G. W. Perkins, International President of the Cigarmakers' Union, has written a reply to the letter received by him from Gov. Altgeld, in which the Governor tried to explain why it was necessary to establish a cigar factory in the Joliet penitentiary. Mr. Perkins informs Gov. Altgeld that if his determination is carried out it will be held as a violation of his ante-election pledge that "an honest mechanic should be permitted to work outside the walls of the penitentiary without coming in contact with the product of convict labor." He says the cigar industry produced goods of the value of $129,000,000 in 1890; that Illinois ranks fourth among the States in volume of product, giving employment to 8,000 citizens, and that the Governor's commission is preparing to give the industry a black eye. It is claimed in States where the plan has been tried the State has been the loser in so far as the trade outside the prison is concerned.

DAY FOR THE SENIORS.

EXERCISES OF THE GRADUATING CLASS AT NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

Interesting Program Rendered at Bloomington, Ill.—Prize Speaking and Other Closing Features at Beloit College—Two Chicago Women Honored at Wellesley College—Distinguished Visitors at the Georgetown University Commencement—Chicago Training School.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The senior class day exercises of the Normal University were held tonight. The program included the following:

President's address, Mr. Harvey Smith; presentation of pedagogics, Miss Augusta Corbin; reception by juniors, Mr. Reuben Tiffany; violin solo, Miss Charlotte Capen; recitation, Miss Cora Barrey; class poem, Miss Mabel Porterfield; quartet, Messrs. Miller, Spickerman, Thompson, and Lesourd; class history, Miss Corbin and Mr. Moore; class prophecy, Miss Sater and Mr. Rhodes.

During the reading of the class prophecy amusing caricatures were exhibited of each member of the class as he or she was referred to by the prophet. On account of the large classes that graduate from the Normal it was long ago found necessary to abandon the idea of hearing from each member of the class on commencement day and so it has been customary to elect seven to speak for the class on that occasion. Three of these are chosen by the members of the faculty and four by the members of the class. The seven speakers this year are Misses Florence Evans, Ruth Moore, Pauline Schneider, and Rosa Waugh, and Messrs. John A. Keith, Burt Baker, and Frederick G. Mutterer. A part of the work of the State Board of Education, which meets tomorrow, will be the selecting of members of the faculty to take the places of Profs. Metcalf, Parsons, Norton, Cavins, and Hanna. Prof. Metcalf has been a member of the faculty continuously since '62. Last night a reception was tendered him and his wife at the Unitarian Church, this city.

PRIZE SPEAKING AT BELOIT COLLEGE

Fisher Art Collection to Be Formally Presented Today.

BELOIT, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—The extemporaneous prize speaking contests of Beloit College under the Walter Rice endowment occurred today. The speakers were E. C. Griffith, S. G. Butcher, H. A. Ruger, R. J. Eddy, W. R. Parr, and F. W. Dunlap. The question was, "What Principles Should Govern a College in Relation to Organized Athletics?" It had been given to the speakers thirty-six hours in advance. The first place was given Mr. Ruger and the judges made a special mention of Mr. Parr.

The college honors were announced as follows, and the academy graduates received their diplomas: Stanley schoiarship, R. J. Eddy; Rogers scholarship, G. F. Loomis; freshmen prize, H. F. Smith; missionary prize, S. G. Butcher; rhetorical prize—$50 to each man—senior, H. R. Myers; junior, C. W. Wood; sophomore, G. L. Loomis; freshman, H. F. Smith; Emerson Greek prize, G. F. Loomis; prize essay, "Americanism," W. H. Short; valedictorian, Fred Staff; salutatorian, S. R. Myers.

The senior class concert was held tonight instead of the last day of the commencement season as usual.

Tomorrow's exercises will include the unusual exercise for a commencement of a funeral of memorial to the two seniors drowned a week ago. The Fisher art collection will be presented by L. G. Fisher of Chicago tomorrow.

TWO WOMEN OF CHICAGO HONORED.

Receive Degrees at the Wellesley College Commencement.

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 19.—[Special.]—Two Illinois women were honored today at the commencement exercises of Wellesley College. There was present a large gathering of people and all the college halls were thronged with guests. The class included nineteen members. The portrait of the former President of the college, Miss Shafer, was a feature in the faculty parlors and it was adorned with a profusion of flowers. The Rev. Dr. James Gardiner Vose of Providence, R. I., was the orator of the day and "The Ideal and the Actual" the subject of the address. Degrees were conferred upon the following, among others:

Master of Arts—Emma Grace Dewey, Jacksonville, Ill.; Caroline Lucretia Williamson, Chicago.

Bachelor of Arts—Sarah Grace Nichols, Englewood, Ill.

Bachelor of Science—Marie Cooper Adams, Davenport, Ia.; Grace Osborn Edwards, La Crosse, Wis.; Mary Douglass Newcomb, Chicago; Evangeline Lucille Sherwood, Chicago.

TWELVE IN THE GRADUATING CLASS.

Closing Exercises at Northwestern University at Watertown, Wis.

WATERTOWN, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—The 1894 commencement exercises of the Northwestern University, making the third commencement of the institution, took place this morning in Turner Opera-House. The graduates numbered twelve as follows: W. J. Bethke, C. A. Buegner, William Franzmann, Herman Gieschen, A. C. Haase, P. J. Hagedorn, Antony Jannrich, E. C. H. Kieglas, Henry Koch, J. G. Pohley, Martin Springling, and John Witt. The English, German, and latin orations were delivered respectively by Paul J. Hagedorn, Martin Springling of this city, and William Franzmann of Milwaukee. Prof. A. F. Ernst, President of the university, presented the diplomas and gave an address to the class. In the afternoon a reunion of the Northwestern alumni was held in the college chapel, and this evening the twenty-fifth anniversary of President Ernst's connection with the institution was observed with appropriate exercises at St. Mark's Lutheran Church. The attendance was large throughout the day. Many former graduates, teachers, and clergymen were present.

CLOSES ITS SEVENTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

Many Distinguished People at Georgetown University Commencement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—[Special.]—Closing ceremonies of the seventy-seventh year of Georgetown University were held this morning in the presence of many distinguished people, including the Vice-President of the United States and Cardinal Gibbons. Before the regular exercises were begun the Cardinal officiated at the unveiling of a bust of Judge William Gaston of North Carolina, the first student of the college, and after whom the public hall is named. Degrees were conferred as follows:

Doctor of Laws—Tallmadge A. Lambert, A. M., District of Columbia; John M. Martin, A. M., L.L. D., Alabama.

Master of Arts—The Rev. John B. McGrath, A. B., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WORK IN MANUAL TRAINING SHOWN.

Commencement Exhibit of the Chicago School Open to the Public.

The commencement exhibit of the Chicago Manual Training School was made yesterday. All day the building at Twelfth street and Michigan avenue was thrown open to spectators, the work of the students for the school year being on exhibition. The first year's exhibit consisted of woodwork planed in joints, turnings, patterns, and cabinet work. It illustrated the progress of the students from planing a board to doing intricate joining. In the second year's class work in wrought iron, such as chains, chisels, lathe tops, tongs, tubing, pipe joints, and valves, are on exhibition. The senior work was of a higher order, showing many complicated articles in machine working. Among these was a tower clock of original design by F. S. Wilhoite, '94. A reversible yacht engine was the work of Percy C. Belfield of Philadelphia. An eight-foot gap lathe on exhibition had been planned by one of the professors and executed by the pupils. The drawings and patterns of each of these articles were the entire work of the boys. The senior year had also a fine exhibit of smaller work, such as drills and taps, all highly tempered, a gyroscope, antique lamps and lampstands, sections of gate and fence work, and an Atwell machine model. A fine oak furniture set was also credited to the same department. The display of drawings for all three years was not the least interesting feature of the school's work. At 3 o'clock the visitors were treated to an exhibition in shop work by the boys. Seventy-five pupils donned the overalls and set to work in the departments of machinery, woodwork, the blacksmith shop, and foundry. The exhibition showed the daily routine in each of these departments and the whole program of work was carried out.

GRADUATES IN MUSICAL COURSES.

Closing Exercises of the Conservatory in Central Music Hall—Prizes Awarded.

The annual commencement concert of the American Conservatory of Music took place last evening in Central Music Hall in the presence of an audience that completely filled the auditorium. The program, well received throughout, comprised the first movement from Hummel's Concerto, op. 85, played by Miss Matie Wann; Mendelssohn's Capriccio Brillant, op. 21, brought forward by Miss Ethel Moody; and the Allegro Scherzando and Finale from Saint-Saëns' Concerto, op. 22, which last was played by Charles Wilbur MacDonald. In addition to these numbers for pianoforte, all of which were accompanied by a string orchestra, Saint-Saëns' Marche Heroique was given by the Misses Mario Ritter, Ida Schlapp, Rose Diener, and Blanche Newsom. A "Salve Regina" by Henshaw Dana was sung by Miss Jennie Gray, and the "Una Voce" from Rossini's "Barber of Seville" by Miss Estelle V. Barr. In addition to the first movement from the Tschaikowsky violin concerto brought forward by Harry Dimond, the same performer was heard in Schubert's Serenade given as an encore. The musical program, which closed with Rossini's chorus, "La Carita," was followed by a brief address by W. L. Tomlins, and the awarding of diplomas by Director Hattstaedt.

Prizes were awarded to the following:

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT—PIANO.

First prize, E. S. Dreyer gold medal—Miss Estella Hafer, Fort Scott, Kas.

Second prize, Weber gold medal—Miss Ida Schlapp, Fort Madison, Ia.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

First prize, Arthur Dixon gold medal—Miss Pearl Bird, Hinsdale, Ill.

Second prize, conservatory gold medal—Miss Esther Doran, Chicago.

Third prize, silver medal—Miss Gertrude Lewis, Chicago.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

"Beethoven" gold medal—Miss Clara Torgerson, Chicago.

Conservatory gold medal—Miss Emma Wolff, Chicago.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT—SINGING.

First prize, Noyes B. Miner gold medal—Miss Jennie Gray.

Second prize, Ragna Linne gold medal—Miss Blanche Smith, Chicago.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

First prize, F. H. Winston gold medal—Miss Alice Hanford, Chicago.

Second prize, silver medal—Miss Minette Knepper, Englewood, Ill.

VIOLIN.

First prize, "Paganini" gold medal—Miss Ethel Gamble, Waverly, N. Y.

Second prize, silver medal—Mr. M. H. von Ende, Evanston.

ELOCUTION.

First prize, Rudolph Magnus gold medal—Miss Myrtle Harris, Watseka, Ill.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT—HARMONY.

Gold medal—Miss Amanda Zutz, Chicago.

Silver medal—Miss Estella Schulhof, Chicago.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Conservatory gold medal—Miss Ida Morgan, Chicago.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

First prize, J. J. Hattstaedt gold medal—Miss Edith Carter, Chicago.

Special prizes—Silver medal, Miss Rose Diener, Chicago; Upton's Standard Operas, Miss Bessie M. Adams, Chicago; Upton's Standard Oratorios, Miss Mae Walker, Kenton, O.; Upton's Symphonies, Miss Clara Mabson, Union Springs, Ala.

Following is the list of graduates:

Collegiate Department, Diplomas—Piano, Harmony, Counterpoint, and Composition—Miss Edith A. Carter, Chicago; Miss Frances M. Devaney, Chicago; Miss Rose M. Diener, Chicago; Miss La Belle Downs, Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss Estella Hafer, Fort Scott, Kas.; Miss Emily S. Kostner, Chicago; Mr. Walter Keller, Chicago; Miss Ethel Moody, Chicago; Miss Blanche B. Newsom, Chicago; Miss Mario Ritter, Chicago; Miss Clara Schildhauer, New Holstein, Wis.; Miss Ida G. Schlapp, Fort Madison, Ia.; Miss Estella M. Schulhof, Chicago; Miss Valesca Wander, Chicago; Miss Matie Wann, Chicago; Miss Elizabeth Weller, Austin, Tex.; Miss Amanda H. E. Zutz, Chicago.

Singing—Miss Idalia Terhune, Chicago; Miss Adele Wetherby, Mauston, Wis.

Violin—Miss Ethel Gamble, Waverly, N. Y.; Mr. Frank Bedlan, Chicago.

Delsarte System of Physical Culture and Elocution—Miss Lillian Avann, Chicago; Miss Minnie Black, Beatrice, Neb.; Miss Dora Eddleman, Big Springs, Tex.; Miss Myrtle Harris, Watseka, Ill.

Academic Department, Certificates—Piano and Harmony—Miss Pearl M. Bird, Hinsdale, Ill.; Miss Minnie C. Black, Beatrice, Neb.; Miss Blanche Bullock, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Cora Collins, New Lenox, Ill.; Miss Clelia C. Cotton, De Witt, Ia.; Miss Esther Doran, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Zelma La Force, Pullman, Ill.; Miss Gertrude Lewis, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Cora Lingle, Camden, Ill.; Miss Clara E. Mabson, Union Springs, Ala.; Miss Pelagia Majewsky, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Alice K. McGill, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Ida Hauge, Albert Lea, Minn.; Miss Augusta Heinemann, Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. Mildred Howard, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Lillie V. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Ida R. Morgan, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Mollie Read, Grand Ridge, Ill.; Miss Nanna L. Rygaard, Chicago, Ill.; Miss P. Aileen Sawyer, Kankakee, Ill.; Miss Emma A. Siegmund, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Ida H. Ulrich, Waukesha, Wis.; Miss Elizabeth Welter, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Jessie Kremer, Detroit, Mich.

Singing—Miss Clelia Cotton, De Witt, Ia.; Miss Kittie McGovern, Chicago, Ill.

Violin—Mr. M. Herwegh von Ende, Evanston, Ill.; Miss Mattie Riblet, Newaygo, Mich.; Mr. John Nocero, Chicago; Mr. Louis H. Sanborn, Tama, Ia.; Miss Florence May Norton, Waukegan, Ill.; Miss Alice Schulhof, Chicago.

The following were awarded teachers' certificates: Miss Bessie Adams, Chicago; Miss Minnie C. Black, Beatrice, Neb.; Miss Edith Carter, Chicago; Miss Mary Caldwell, Valparaiso, Ind.; Miss Fannie Collins, Decatur, Mich.; Miss Cora Collins, New Lennox, Ill.; Miss Rose Diener, Chicago; Miss Esther Doran, Chicago; Miss Mae La Walker, Kenton, O.; Mrs. Sadie Evans, Dodgeville, Wis.; Mrs. Ida Hauge, Albert Lea, Minn.; Mrs. Jessie Kremer, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Zelma La Force, Pullman, Ill.; Mrs. Cora Lingle, Camden, Ill.; Mrs. Clara Mabson, Union Springs, Ala.; Mrs. Clara Torgerson, Chicago; Mrs. Ida Ulrich, Waukesha, Wis.

MR. AND MRS. ERNEST J. WATHEN NOW.

Pretty Wedding of Miss Louise Gillette to Mr. Wathen—Other Marriages.

The marriage of Miss Louise Gillette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Gillette of Highland Park, to Ernest J. Wathen of Mount Vernon, N. Y., was quietly celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents last evening at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Woolcott officiated. The bride wore a white satin gown trimmed with pearl passementerie and her veil was fastened with a diamond ornament. She carried white roses. Mr. and Mrs. Wathen left for their Eastern home.

Miss Katherine Reed and C. George Krogness were married yesterday afternoon at 2 p. m. at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 645 Ashland boulevard. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. A. Vigness of Des Moines. The bride wore a white gown and carried roses. Mr. and Mrs. Krogness left in the afternoon for the West, to be absent several weeks.

Miss Florence S. A. Parker was married last evening to Fred Carl Johns at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. George Parker, No. 4100 Wabash avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Johns left for a trip to the West. They will be at home after July 1 at No. 4344 Evans avenue.

Mrs. Potter Palmer threw open her art gallery to the students of the Art Institute yesterday at 4 p. m. A large number of students availed themselves of Mrs. Palmer's invitation.

FUNERAL RITES OF "GRANNY" GREER.

With Her Passes Away a Reminder of the Irish Wars of 1798.

Funeral services were held yesterday morning at No. 3142 Union avenue for Catharine, better known as "Granny," Greer, who had reached the advanced age of 107. The house was filled with gray-haired men and women in whose middle age Mrs. Greer had been known as grandmother. A long procession of mourners followed the remains to the Church of the Nativity, where Father Sullivan celebrated requiem mass. Attending the services were the only living relatives of the deceased: Mrs. James Butler, a daughter; Patrick Flanagan, No. 679 Hinman street, a nephew; and two nieces, Mrs. Bridget Walsh, No. 3146 Union avenue, and Mrs. Bridget Becker of Kendallville, Ind. Burial was at Calvary Cemetery, the pallbearers being Patrick Carroll, John Boland, James Carroll, Michael O'Connor, James Boland, and Philip Malloy. It is said that with the death of Mrs. Greer has passed away the last living link connecting the present generation with the stirring times of the Irish revolution in 1798. Pinned to the burial garments was a bit of faded green, said to be the only remnant of one of the Irish flags which were torn in shreds at Wexford. It had been given to "Granny" Greer when she was a little girl by an uncle who had fought in the revolution. It was buried with her.

FOUR GREAT RACERS.

DORIAN AND GRADY HERE AND DOMINO AND HORNPIPE COMING.

Marcus Daly's Great Trainer, Matt Byrnes, Arrives with Senator Grady and Four Others—W. J. Rogers Comes with Dorian—Domino and Hornpipe Leave New York for Chicago—Bergen, Garrison, and Taral Will Have Mounts in Saturday's Great Race—Despot's Good Trial.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—Domino and Hornpipe of the Keene string were shipped to Chicago at 5 o'clock this afternoon under charge of Charlie Pleasants, foreman of the stable. Trainer Lakeland will follow his pets tomorrow. As Domino was worked this morning many horsemen thought the stable would not depart until tomorrow. Mr. Keene ordered them shipped, however, and Lakeland said he obeyed orders. He declined to say what animals accompanied the pair. The American Derby will lose none of its interest by Matt Byrnes' absence, for at his best the colt is an ordinary plater.

Marty Bergen will ride Dorian next Saturday. He will leave here for Washington Park next Thursday night.

"Snapper" Garrison says he will assuredly win the American Derby with Senator Grady.

John Mackey, manager of J. B. Haggin's breeding interests, said at Morris Park today that he felt confident that Simeon G. Reeds' Lucky Dog would win the American Derby. Asked about Lucky Dog's recent races at Hawthorne, Mr. Mackey said they did not count.

SENATOR GRADY AND DORIAN HERE.

The Eastern Derby Cracks Have a Good Trip and Are Well.

The present and probably the post favorite for the American Derby, Senator Grady, and the highly tried son of Sir Modred, Dorian, are at Washington Park. Senator Grady, accompanied by the 3-year-old filly Gwendoline; Service, a fine-looking 2-year-old brother of Sir Matthew; Salvation, 2, by Salvator—Chimera; and Sadie, 2, by Salvator—Aurelia, in charge of Matt Byrnes, came from the East in Marcus Daly's special car. Dorian, accompanied by the fast 4-year-old gelding Glenmoyne, in charge of J. W. Rogers, came in a baggage car, with stalls improvised. They left New York City at 10:40 yesterday morning and reached Chicago at 2 o'clock yesterday. It was two hours later when they were unloaded at the track. From New York to Buffalo they encountered extreme heat, from which Dorian suffered cousiderably. The Montana turfman's horses had an excellent trip, and Matt Byrnes says if they do not race well there will be no excuse for them on that score.

While Dorian appeared a trifle tired Senator Grady was animated and playful. It was Rogers' first visit to Washington Park in nine years. "I didn't know I had an American Derby horse when I bought this fellow," said he laughingly.

Trainer Matt Byrnes Talks.

Matt Byrnes had never before brought horses to Washington Park. When told he would see bigger crowds at the coming meeting than he had ever seen at Eastern tracks he replied "O, I know that." Speaking about his Derby candidates he said:

"There is no truth in the report that Matt Byrnes is lame unless he was injured since I left him yesterday morning. He is a big colt that can't run a lick in mud and I thought I'd take no chance of meeting bad weather with him here, because he is in the Realization, and the little colt I brought was ready for this race. Senator Grady has had plenty of work, but might be better if he had raced once or twice. He is a poor work horse. The best work he did all last year was three-quarters in 1:17. In his work for the Junior Champion Tenacious beat him easily in 1:17¼, and when it came to the race he made the rest of the field look like selling platers. He's a different horse when the colors are up. Garrison will be here to ride him. He will leave New York Thursday night and get here Friday night. The horse that beats Ramapo will get the money in the Suburban. He is a good colt that never ran a bad race form last year. I expect Midgely here tonight."

Senator Grady a Plain Horse.

Senator Grady is a dark chestnut, standing fifteen hands and an inch, with white to above the pastern of his left hind leg. He is a plain looking colt, with a pointed muzzle and neat head. From his throttle to his hocks his conformation is solid without being heavy, his general type being that of a compact, rugged, and serviceable animal. When he was winning last year it was said of him that the only evidence of his quality was his performances, and he only appeared great when racing. Beyond the fact that he appeared fit to race for a kingdom when turned loose in stall 23 of stable Y yesterday afternoon there was nothing impressive in his looks.

The brother of Sir Mathew was much more attractive. But he is a race horse in the hands of the masterful trainer whose name is associated with the fame of Firenzi, Salvator, and Tammany. When the colors are up he will be attractive.

Gwendoline is of English breeding, her sire being St. Simon and her dam Red Spinner. She was foaled in Montana, after Red Spinner had been imported by Marcus Daly. She is in the Derby, Queen Isabella, Sheridan, and Maiden Stakes. Sadie is in the Lakeside, World's Fair, and Hyde Park Stakes. Service and Salvation are in the Kenwood, World's Fair, and Hyde Park. These engagements suggest that Matt Byrnes will send horses to the post in other races than the Derby.

Dorian a Good Looker.

Dorian is a much better looking colt than Senator Grady. He stands fifteen hands three inches and is a bay, with a star, a strip so light that it is not noticeable unless one is close to him. The heel of his left fore foot is tipped with white and both of his hind pasterns are white. His victory over Sport and Sir Walter stamps him a race horse of unusual merit. Those two horses are of high class and they were at no disadvantage in the weights. It was ten pounds below the scale all around.

Rogers said of the race: "They all waited on each other, but when they got to racing Dorian went on and beat them." Rogers is a shrewd and successful trainer. He knows a good horse and few trainers can class horses better than he. Dorian has undoubtedly shown him enough to justify shipment here to measure strides with Senator Grady and Domino. Glenmoyne will probably figure in some of the purse races. He was heavily backed for the Toboggan Slide Handicap, a substantial evidence of Eastern estimation of his speed.

Resplendent a Derby Candidate.

Another Derby candidate which arrived yesterday from Latonia is Resplendent. He came with six others in the stable of C. E. Railey. His turf career has not been noteworthy, but he is a grand looking fellow, 15 hands 3 inches, a dark bay, with a blaze, white to pastern joint of near foreleg, and two white half-stockings behind. At present he is considered a certain starter, yet his going to the post will depend on his work between now and Friday.

Among the other arrivals at Washington Park yesterday were the following: Jim Gray, with King Faustus and three 2-year-olds; the Highland Grove Park Stable with Highland and five others; the Hasty Stable and Pueblo Stable from Hawthorne; the Iroquois Stable, from Latonia, with the good 2-year-olds Mary Keene, Canewood, and Bridget.

The twelve horses belonging to Charles H. Smith and trained by Charley Hughes will arrive from Hawthorne this morning.

The Kendall Stable will be in from St. Louis this morning. Yo Tambien will occupy Stall 18 in Barn S. Next to her will be the Derby candidate Prince Carl in 17, with Maid Marian in 16.

The horses were not allowed on the main track yesterday. It was harrowed and dragged throughout the day and was in first-class order last night. Most of the stables at the track yesterday morning galloped their horses over the inside course.

The stable of J. E. Madden is expected today from Morris Park.

DESPOT GOES A GOOD TRIAL.

Corrigan's Gelding Negotiates a Hawthorne Derby Distance in 2:43¾.

Ed Corrigan's good gelding Despot ran a cracking good trial at Hawthorne yesterday afternoon negotiating a mile and a half on slow and dead going in 2:43¾.

The colt was possibly seventeen pounds short of his Derby impost. He carried Charley Weber and an exercise saddle, in all about 105 pounds. Despot was sent out to work the distance in about 2:50. The quarter was in :26½; three furlongs, :41¼; half, :55¼; five furlongs, 1:08½; three-quarters, 1:23¾;

ASKS FOR THE KEYS.

MRS. HODGES MAKES A DEMAND OF MRS. SOUVIELLE.

As President and Business Manager of the American Authors' Protective Publishing Company the Former Declares the Offices Held by the Latter Vacant—Arrangements for Assassin Prendergast's Trial—Evidence of a Startling Nature in the Newcomb Killing Case.

The joint office of the Secretary and Treasurer of the American Authors' Protective Publishing company, held up to twenty-four hours ago by Mrs. Eliza M. Souvielle, is now vacant. It was officially declared so yesterday morning by the President and business manager of the concern, Mrs. Katherine Hodges. The latter came to her headquarters in the Woman's Temple early with her mind fully made up to bring matters to a climax. Shortly after she arrived Mrs. Souvielle put in an appearance. Their greetings had none of the American authors' protective spirit in them—they were frigidly cold and exceedingly formal. In the meantime Mrs. Hodges had briefly consulted her lawyer and was prepared to act. When Mrs. Souvielle entered the room she, with much dignity and firmness, said to her:

"I declare the office of Secretary and Treasurer of this company vacant and demand that you turn over to me all the records you have in your possession as well as the door and desk keys."

To say Mrs. Souvielle was surprised at this unexpected turn in affairs hardly expresses her emotions. The action of the President and business manager fairly took her breath away. Of course she left the headquarters after some protesting, but did not turn over any records, as these, together with the company's great seal, are in the hands of ex-Judge C. Shackleford the deposed officer could not turn them over. Neither did she deliver up her keys.

This, however, was not so much of a disappointment to Mrs. Hodges, for she was prepared to block any plans Mrs. Souvielle might have of going into the rooms when she was not there. She sent out at once and got the janitor of the building and had him take the old lock off the door and put on a new one of different make.

"I see," said the President and business manager," that Mrs. Souvielle says she has furnished all the money we have invested in this enterprise and that the sum is about $1,500. Well, the contract under which she came into the company stipulates that she should contribute funds and her services, but she is not expected to exceed $700. The company doesn't owe her a dollar. It has a bill of $525 against her for the printing of that book entitled "Sequel to the Parliament of Religions," on which, in its preparation, I did a good portion of the work and endured annoyances that nearly tried my patience. She refuses to put in her bill, thinking thereby to embarrass the company by having the printers come in for their pay. All I ask is that she put her bill in and we can settle it in five minutes. And if I personally owe her anything I am also ready to settle that."

GETTING READY FOR THE ASSASSIN.

Arrangements for the Jury May Cause a Clash Today.

The attorneys for the defense in the Prendergast case served a notice on State's-Attorney Kern yesterday morning that they would appear before Judge Payne at 10 o'clock in the morning and demand that the panel of 100 jurors, from which a jury is to be selected to try Prendergast, be regularly drawn by the County Court. The State's-Attorney appeared to oppose this, but none of Prendergast's attorneys was present. Mr. Kern said: "I shall insist that first the regular panel of the Criminal Court jury be exhausted. Then if it is necessary that a special venire be drawn in the same manner that all special venires are drawn in the Criminal Court. I shall advise that the special venires be secured from the ranks of sensible, reliable business-men. That's the kind of a jury we want in this case, and no other. We want men of intelligence. The State is ready to proceed with the case and will be on hand promptly at 10 o'clock tomorrow. We shall have a long list of competent witnesses."

Yesterday afternoon attorneys for the defense discussed with Judge Payne the manner in which the special venire of 100 should be drawn. Mr. Gregory thought the jurors might be drawn from the box. He did not wish to be understood as making any insinuation, but desired to call the court's attention to the power exercised by the officer intrusted with the summoning of a special venire. If he chose he could summon a jury which would convict or acquit as the officer might desire.

"I do not mean to say there is any likelihood of such a contingency, but it is a thing that could be done," said Mr. Gregory. "It would be impossible were the jury drawn from the box."

Ordinarily there are twenty peremptory challenges allowed on each side in a murder trial. In the trial of Prendergast but three peremptory challenges will be allowed to each side. This was decided upon yesterday by Judge Payne and agreed to by both sides.

EVIDENCE IN THE NEWCOMB KILLING.

Some Remarkable Admissions Made by Witnesses in Court.

A continuation of the investigation into the charge made against James A. Maxwell of complicity in the killing of George C. Newcomb on a Grand Trunk train the night of May 31 was had before Justice Bradwell yesterday morning. Several witnesses were heard, when a further continuance was taken until Friday. A. S. Baldwin, who was a passenger on the Grand Trunk train when the shooting occurred, testified to the incidents of the affair. He identified Maxwell as the one he had heard say to one of the men under arrest: "Go." He did not know who fired the shot that killed Newcomb.

H. A. Rouse, a Mooney & Boland detective, who had been assigned to watch Maxwell May 10, testified to meeting him at the House of David. He had been introduced to Maxwell as a confidence man. "I told Maxwell," said the witness, "that I came from South Bend, Ind., and we talked about a bank robbery and a gold-brick swindle which had occurred there. Maxwell said he knew who the guilty persons were. When I asked him about working on his road he replied: 'You can come out and do anything you want. I am a copper, but not a copper at heart. You can do anything from lifting leathers to working three-card monte.'"

After much discussion Justice Bradwell admitted the dying statements of Newcomb as evidence and the prosecution rested its case. Judge Thomas W. Harper of Terre Haute, Ind., for the defense, testified to meeting Maxwell in the House of David at 6 o'clock the afternoon the day the shooting occurred. This was in refutation of Newcomb's statement that he had seen Maxwell talking to the two confidence men at the station at 5:30 o'clock. "Billy" Fagan corroborated Judge Harper's statement. The case was then continued.

MORE ARSON CASES MAY BE TRIED.

Inspectors Cowie and Conway Commended for Their Work.

At a meeting of the managers of the various fire insurance companies held in the New York Life Building yesterday afternoon the recent arson trial was discussed. General Attorney Bates said it was the first time in thirty years that an arson case had been pushed to prosecution. He said the companies had been blackmailed until they were wary of suits and preferred to pay losses rather than bother with investigations. It was then suggested that the companies show in some practical manner their appreciation of the work of Inspector Cowie, who did all the detective work and carried the cases through. A letter was read from Inspector Cowie in which he said he had received little or no backing from the insurance companies, although he and Inspector Conway had made the defense believe otherwise. The Inspector said he had been obliged to bear almost the entire expense of the trial.

There are other indictments yet standing against the men who have already been tried, and it appeared to be the sense of the meeting that these should be placed in Inspector Cowie's hands to follow up. A committee was appointed which will raise funds to enable Inspector Cowie to proceed with the work. Inspector Conway is anxious, before handling anything else, to proceed with the prosecution of the arson indictments against Barnard Smith, Peter Cohen, and Ike Harris. This fire occurred in a clothing store on Clark near Harrison street, and was peculiar in that every single article in the store was damaged. Inspector Conway claims to have conclusive evidence that the fire was incendiary.

A. S. Peck and Clarence Rowe, fined $100 each last week by the jury in Judge Payne's court that tried the arson cases, paid the fines yesterday.

"STEEPLE DICK" LOSES HIS HAMMER.

His Friends, However, Had It and Tell a Story of the Losing.

It was a queer sort of advertisement in the morning papers yesterday that read:

LOST—$5 REWARD TO THE PERSON RETURNing Steeple Dick's hammer, 5604 Wentworth-av.

"Steeple Dick" is a professional slate roofer and may be seen almost any day sticking to the side of some slender church spire or modern tower. In his business it is necessary for him to have an extraordinary kind of hammer, a sort of combination tool, which he can use as an ax, chisel, nail-puller, or screw-driver. The one he now owns cost him $7. Last week the young man was engaged on a big South Side building. It was his boast to his fellow workmen that drinking never bothered him, as he did not indulge. But the workmen gave little credence to his boast and put up a scheme to "keep tab" on him. Last Saturday afternoon "Steeple Dick" laid his hammer down and suddenly disappeared. One of the gang reported that he had seen him go into a saloon. When he returned his hammer was gone. The workmen bid it, but declared they had not seen the troublesome thing. For the rest of that day and night as well as all day Sunday and Sunday night Dick was sad. He went away and did not reappear until yesterday. He put the above advertisement in the papers and said he would be more than pleased to pay $5 to get the hammer back. When he returned to his work yesterday much to his surprise he found the hammer lying where he left it. Two weeks ago it was the means of saving his life. He started to fall off a high building, but by driving the sharp end of the tool into a rafter and holding on to the handle saved himself.

Trouble to Get His Goods.

The house of J. J. Butler was entered by burglars April 18 and a quantity of clothing taken. Mr. Butler is a salesman with Marshall Field & Co., and reported the matter to the Central Station and Inspector Lewis was notified of the case. A portion of the clothing was located a few days later in Friedberg's pawnshop, No. 82 Jefferson-st. Butler was notified of the finding, but when he appeared at the Central Station he was informed that the pawnbroker would have to be settled with before he could recover the stolen property. This Butler refused to do, and called on Inspector Shea. That official, Butler says, informed him it was customary to settle with the pawnbroker to avoid trouble. Butler then called at the Desplaines Street Station and an officer was sent with him to Friedberg's shop and a demand was made for the goods. The pawnbroker would not give up the property and Butler obtained a writ of replevin before Justice Blume and the goods were recovered by Constable Fleming.

"Decoy" Letters May Be Stolen.

Edward Kohn, a letter carrier who was arrested for stealing a letter from the mails, was tried in the United States District Court yesterday and acquitted, because the letter which was taken was a decoy, or what is know in postoffice parlance as a "test" letter. Judge Grosscup instructed the jury that unless it believed that letter taken was mailed in good faith, to be carried through the mails, and not for the mere purpose of seeing whether somebody would steal it, it was its duty to acquit the defendant. Kohn was rearrested on the charge of stealing a letter containing two railroad tickets and another belonging to Miss Carrie Berger which had $10 in it. These letters were not decoys. Kohn gave $1,500 bail for a hearing on the new charge Saturday next.

Says It Was a Pain in the Heart.

Miss Effyan R. Wambaugh of Kearney, Neb., a student at the Northwestern University, was an unsuccessful competitor for the $100 Kirk prize in the oratorical contest of the university held a week ago in the First Methodist Church at Evanston. Yesterday she filed a petition for a decision reconsidered on a ground somewhat novel. In delivering her oration she suddenly paused for a moment or two. The judges, assuming that she had suffered a lapse of memory, awarded the prize to J. Mark Ericson. Miss Wambaugh claims her memory was not at fault, but that she was deprived of speech by a sudden sharp pain in the heart.

Settles with a Railroad.

The damage suit of Dr. Chalmers Prentice against the Lake Shore road, which has been pending in the United States Circuit Court for twelve years, has been settled out of court for $3,000. In 1882 Dr. Prentice, who then lived in Ohio, came to Chicago with an excursion party on a Lake Shore train. When he arrived in the city he was arrested for having bought the return coupon of a ticket. Because of this offense he was locked up in the armory for a few hours, but the company never prosecuted him and he brought suit for false arrest. At the second trial of the case a verdict was given him for $5,000, a verdict for $9,000 damages and the railroad applied at once for a new trial.

Miss Gould's Admirer in Court.

Harry L. Spring, the young man who two years ago created considerable excitement by writing letters to Miss Helen Gould, was a prisoner in Justice Scully's court yesterday morning, charged with making threats. He was arrested on complaint of his brother Charles, No. 1025 Warren avenue, who said the young man had threatened to take his life. Spring said he did not make threats against his brother, but simply said he thought he was demented. Justice Scully ordered him to the Detention Hospital.

For the Waifs of the City.

The pupils of the public schools will cooperate in providing the poor children of Chicago with a picnic dinner June 28. A. S. Trude, President of the Board of Education, has approved of the plan and Supt. Lane has notified every principal to lend assistance. Supt. Daniels of the Waifs' Mission will have boxes at the schools for the children to take home and fill with food, to be returned and distributed at the picnic.

Items.

Zella Nicolaus recovered possession of her trunks yesterday by settling the bill for $200 held against her by Marshall Field & Co.

Anton Metzenroth is locked up at the Sheffield Avenue Police Station charged with being responsible for the disappearance from her home of Isabella Reuther.

Max Welch, proprietor of a restaurant, No. 198 West Van Buren street, was stabbed and seriously wounded by John O'Hearn, a potato peddler, yesterday afternoon.

The eighth annual banquet of the Chicago Manual Training School Alumni Association will be held this evening at the Sherman House. A business meeting will precede the banquet.

There will be a theatrical performance and ball under the auspices of the Illinois State Federation of Labor at Kensington Turner Hall tonight for the benefit of the Pullman strikers.

The general committee of the citizens opposed to opening La Salle avenue through Lincoln Park will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at the Hotel Vendome, North Clark and Center streets.

A verdict awarding Carl Burg $30,000 in his damage suits against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad company was returned in Judge Dunne's court yesterday. Aug. 1, 1889, Burg was crossing the railroad tracks at Twenty-ninth street, when he says he was run over by an engine.

While before the grand jury yesterday Mayor Hopkins was told that the work of the jury was retarded by the non-appearance of policemen summoned as witnesses. He was asked what he could do to remedy the matter, and in reply said the police force had been reduced and was now overworked.

Justice Everett yesterday fined Constable H. J. Hankemeyer of Cicero $10 on a charge of assault and battery. Hankemeyer tried to secure possession of the place of John Egan of Moreland on a writ, and became involved in a quarrel, in which he attacked Egan and beat him badly about the head.

Ex-Ald. Michael Bowler was indicted yesterday afternoon by the grand jury on a charge of manslaughter. During a riot precipitated by Bowler at the Fifteenth Precinct of the Fifteenth Ward during a primary election last March he struck John Donovan, a County Jail guard, breaking the latter's jaw. Two days later Donovan died.

Thomas J. Cox of Kendallville, Ind., obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Goggin yesterday for his 9-year-old son, Vernon G. Cox. In his petition filed in the Superior Court Mr. Cox says his son is in the possession of his relatives, Mrs. S. S. Smith, Effie Smith, and Mrs. T. J. Cox, No. 517 South Normal Parkway, Chicago, and has been since 1890.

Commissioner Hill of the United States Court of Claims has completed his investigation of the overtime claims of the carriers at the Cottage Grove Avenue Postal Station. One of the carriers there—Milton H. Stevens—will receive $1,150 for overtime made from 1888 to the latter part of 1892. Stevens had a difficult route which he could not cover in the eight hours required by law. Twenty-one other carriers at the Cottage Grove Station will receive $400 to $600 each.

ARE TO MEET TODAY.

NATIONAL LIFE UNDERWRITERS IN THEIR ANNUAL GATHERING.

Delegates from Nearly Every State in Chicago for the Convention Which Is to Be Held in Auditorium Recital Hall—Program of Their Doings—Two Orders of Foresters Air Their Troubles in Court—New York Underwriters' Agency Considered as a Company.

Life insurance is the topic that fills the air in the neighborhood of the Auditorium, and the representatives of this almost modern institution are gathered there in large numbers. Today there will be held the annual convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters. Nearly every State is represented and the convention, although but the fifth in the history of the association, will be the largest ever held. The delegates to the present meeting are of thirty-seven local or State organizations, and these comprise a representation of millions of dollars.

At 10 o'clock this morning the convention will be opened in Recital Hall of the Auditorium and the meeting will be called to order by President Charles H. Ferguson of Chicago. Following roll-call an address of welcome will be delivered by Mayor Hopkins, and the minutes of the last annual meeting will be read. An address by Charlton T. Lewis will conclude the morning session. The afternoon session opens at 2 o'clock with an address by Frederick Phillips, Actuary of the Equitable Life of New York, and the business of the convention will begin by presentation of the report of the Executive committee. This includes a number of weighty questions and will probably consume much time in discussion. New business will follow and the evening session will be devoted to reading of reports of committees, unfinished business, new business, assignment of committees, and a special meeting of the Executive committee after adjournment of the convention.

Tomorrow's session will be devoted to consideration of a number of important subjects, including protective provisions against fraud, the matter of equitable commisions, rerating and renewals on modified rates. In the evening the annual banquet will be held in the Auditorium banquet hall.

Combine Pleasure with Business.

Friday the members of the association, as guests of the local organization, will be taken on a coach drive through the city, visiting Lincoln Park, then down the boulevards to Jackson Park, through dismantled Midway Plaisance to the Washington Park club-house, where dinner will mark the closing ceremony of the convention.

Yesterday the Executive committee met at the Auditorium, settled the unfinished business of the last session, and completed its report. The business program of the convention was formulated and the arrangement of topics and speakers made. This committee is composed of the following:

George H. Haskell, Chairman, New York; E. H. Plummer, Secretary, Philadelphia; Joseph Ashbrook, Philadelphia; H. L. Shepard, St. Paul; Benjamin Williams, Chicago; C. E. Tillinghast, Cleveland; W. C. Dustin, Buffalo; J. W. Iredell Jr., Cincinnati; L. D. Drewry, Chattanooga; George F. Hadley, Newark, N. J.; Isaac S. Bonsey, St. Albans, Vt.; H. C. Kinney, Milwaukee; Henry C. Ayers, Pittsburg, Pa.; Don S. Cake, Boston; F. A. Kendall, Cleveland; C. E. Stanisls, Concord, N. H.; E. F. Berkeley Jr., Louisville; George N. Carpenter, Boston; Charles H. Raymond, New York.

All arrangements for the convention have been made by the Chicago association and last night Secretary L. A. Spicer completed his assignment of delegates who had not made previous arrangements. Committees were appointed on credentials, finance, hotels, and banquet, speakers and entertainment at banquet, special entertainment, transportation, press, printing, reception, and a General Committee of Arrangements for the convention.

Loving Cup to an Essayist.

The presentation of the Calef loving cup will be one of the features of the convention. This cup, of silver, elaborately designed, is presented to the National Underwriters' Association by Benjamin S. Calef of Boston, to be given to author of the best essay on a given subject. The cup is held one year and then passes to another member of the association who is awarded the prize in the competition. The name of each winner is engraved on the cup, and it is expected to be a source of much effort as well as hilarity at the time presented.

The association enters today on its fifth year and the growth has been far-reaching, now taking in nearly every State in the Union, and some of them there are several organizations. The first convention was held at Boston June 18, 1890, and seven States were represented. Since then the conventions have been held in Detroit, New York, and Cleveland respectively, and there will be a lively contest for the place of holding the next one.

The present officers of the National Association are:

President, Charles H. Ferguson, Chicago; Vice Presidents, Thomas Peters, Atlanta; George P. Dewey, Portland, Me.; F. D. Kimball, St. Louis; S. S. Simpson, Kansas City; D. H. Ayers, Troy, N. Y.; E. J. Warren, Detroit; H. A. Tyler, Hartford; J. Q. Barcus, Indianapolis; Thomas L. Alfriend, Richmond, Va.; W. A. Bemis, Des Moines; Frank L. Roeder, Omaha; J. B. Day, San Antonio, Tex.; Secretary, E. H. Plummer, Philadelphia; Treasurer, William Ratcliffe, New York.

ARE TWO ORDERS OF FORESTERS.

First One Organized Secures an Injunction Against the Last Comer.

An injunction restraining the Independent Order of Foresters Assessment Insurance Society of America from transacting any business under its present name or any name of which the words "Independent Order of Foresters" form a part was issued by Judge Horton yesterday upon the complaint of the High Court of the Independent Order of Foresters of the State of Illinois. The complainant objected to the defendant doing an insurance business under a similar name.

CONSIDERED AS A COMPANY.

Boston Board Rules on the New York Underwriters' Agency Representation.

The Boston Board of Underwriters at its meeting yesterday passed by a large majority the following resolution: "In the interpretation of the rules and regulations of this board the New York Underwriters' Agency shall be considered a company."

West of England Transfers Its Business.

The London Chancery Court has passed on the petition of the West of England Fire and Life Insurance company to confirm a provisional agreement for the transfer of its undertaking to the Commercial Union. The West of England has done business since 1808.

Insurance Notes.

Martin Collins of St. Louis was in Chicago yesterday.

Cincinnati marine agents have formed an organization for the improvement of the business as to rates and practices. It will be known as the Southwest Underwriters' Association.

Chicago continues to be a Mecca for resident secretaries of the North British and Mercantile. E. A. Munson of Indianapolis, C. W. Fort of Kansas City, and A. M. L. Wasson of Cincinnati were here yesterday.

An application for articles of incorporation has been made in the interest of the new Chicago Underwriters' Association and will be sent to Springfield at once. It bears the signatures of E. M. Teall, Charles W. Drew, E. B. Case, H. H. Glidden, and Samuel A. Rothermel.

FIRE LOSSES OF A DAY IN JUNE.

Ashland, Wis., Has a Blaze in Lumber—Sioux City Residences Burn.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—J. R. Davis' planing-mill and dry kiln at Phillips was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $18,000.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 19.—[Special.]—Fire this morning burned the residences of James Horton, M. E. Reed, and J. C. Twombly. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $8,000.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 19.—The E. Robinson & Son brewery was damaged by fire to the extent of $40,000 today.

SHABBONA, Ill., June 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—Fire started in the Shabbona Hotel barn last night and spread in every direction. The Shabbona House, five barns, and an ice-house were burned. Damage $6,000.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

New Anchorage Regulations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—[Special.]—Collector Russell has been forwarded an order amending regulations for the anchorage of vessels in Chicago Harbor. According to the language of the new regulations for the anchorage grounds in the basin opposite the Lake-Front and north of Van Buren street projected, any vessel may anchor west of a line drawn south from Ogden Slip, south of a line running east and west at a distance of 300 feet south from the south line of the Randolph street viaduct, and not to the southward of a line running parallel to Van Buren street projected 700 feet north from the same. For the anchorage grounds in the basin opposite the Lake-Front, south of Van Buren street, projected 1,000 feet west of a line drawn from Van Buren street so projected to the east end of the Illinois Central pier, at south entrance not within 700 feet of said Van Buren street projected, nor within 300 feet of the Illinois Central railroad breakwater or the Illinois Central pier.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Scarcely any sign of improvement was made in the grain trade yesterday. The amount of grain offered for shipment was limited and scarcely sufficed to fill out the cargoes of line boats. The business was done on a basis of 1 cent for corn to Buffalo.

CLEVELAND, O.—Ore freights were quiet and rates steady at 70 cents from the head of Lake Superior, from Marquette, and 45 from Escanaba. Coal men are looking for tonnage to load next week. It was reported that coats were placed at Duluth at 25 cents. Charters—Ore—Missouria, Wadena, Ashland to Ohio ports, 70; Aztec, Zapotec, Marquette to Ohio ports, 60.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal chartering stopped almost completely today on account of the heavy takings yesterday. The only boat placed was the Parnell, for Milwaukee, at 40 cents. No change in canal freights.

DULUTH, MINN.—Tonnage was freely offered at 2 cents on wheat to Buffalo, but there was no demand for it.

Vessel Movements.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—Cleared—Neshoto.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Cleared—Flint, Port Huron.

HURON, O.—Arrived—Holland. Cleared—Rutter, Magnetic, Marquette.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Cleared—Massachusetts, Metacomet, Corsica, Merrimac.

PORT COLBORNE, ONT.—Down—Hebard, Peterson, Wilson, Frost, Topeka, Owen Sound, Neelon.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Biwabik, Nimick. Cleared—Vega, Duluth; Harry Brown, Yuma, Two Harbors.

MENOMINEE, MICH.—Arrived—Curtis, Fassett, Holland. Reed. Cleared—Pringle, Harrison, Sweetheart, Tonawanda.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Columbia and tow, Sauber, Granger. Cleared—Seattle, Georgian Bay coal; Marion, Chicago coal.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Elphicke, Mabel Wilson, Charles Eddy, Grover, Ionia. Cleared—Gogebic, Duluth; Farwell, Ashland.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Arrived—Hesper and barges, Melville, Chicago; Wenona, Chicago; Ladies, Redwing, San Diego, Pabst, Frontenac, Buffalo. Lumber: Johnson, Constitution, Chicago.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Arrived—Walter Vail, Baltic, Forest City, McGregor, Morley. Cleared—Two Harbors, Griffith; Malta, Ashtabula; Nipigon, Melbourne, Delaware, King, Tonawanda.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Desmond, Ed Smith, Leland, Flint, Pasadena, Continental, Angus Smith, Maria Martin, Unadilla, Ogarita, Adriatic, Wadena. Cleared—Specular, Marquette; Fitzpatrick, Ashland.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Mills, 3 a. m.; Ludington, 6; Hickox, 9:30; Martin, 10:30; Bottom, 4 p. m.; Thompson, Ohio, 5:30; Foster, 7. Up—Boscobel consorts, 8 last night; Mott, 1 a. m.; Ann Arbor No. 2, 5.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.—Arrived—Ohio, Thomson, Ketchum, Montgomery, Sicken, McVea, Spademan, Presley, Edington, Fillebaum, Fitzgerald, Jackson, Botsford, Schuck, Australasia, Tasmania. Cleared—Glasgow, Dundee, Paisley, Nyanza, Paris, Two Harbors; Paige, Coffinberry, Erie ports.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Everett, midnight; Cormorant and consort, 1:40 a. m.; Northern Wave, 2:30; Matoa, 4; Robert Packer, 8; Italia, Samoa, 8:30; Doty and consort, 10:30; Runnels, Houghton, 11:30; Tuscarora, noon; Onoko, Genoa, Pathfinder, Sagamore, 1:20 p. m.; Jewett, 3; Germanic, Hutchinson, 3:20; Gratwick, 4:40; Wade, 4; John Owen, 4:30, etc.

Down—Alcona and consort, 5:30; R. Packer, 7:10. Wind north, light.

MACKINAC CITY, MICH.—Down—Alaska, 11:15 last night; La Salle, midnight; McVittie, 1 a. m.; Ubly, 2:30; Buell and consorts, 3; Tuscarora, Cambria, 2:30; Viking and consorts, 5:30; Toledo, 6:40; Hayward and consort, 9:40; Madden and consorts, 3:50 p. m.; Kelderhouse, Christie and consorts, 5:30; Spruce, 6; Wisconsin, midnight; Nebraska, 8:30 a. m.; Wilbur, 5:15.

Down—Neshoto, 7; Corsica, 7:40. Up—Tioga, 7; Duluth, 8:30. Wind west, fresh breeze.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Colgate, Hadley, Jennie Bissell, C. G. King, Corning, Oscoda, Alva, Parnell, Venice, Livingstone. Cleared—Coal—M. M. Drake, Cahoon, Brainard, Milwaukee; Wm. Nelson, Chicago; Spokane, Helvetia, Olympia, Reynolds, Bielman, Norwalk, Duluth; Dyer, Gladstone; Normandie, Lake Linden; Arthur, Toledo. Light—Colgate, Duluth; Oscoda, King, Ashtabula.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Canistoo and consorts, 10 last night; Morley, 11; Centurion, Tempest and consorts, 2 a. m.; Caledonia, 3; Bulgaria, Newaygo, Roanoke, Cross and consorts, 7; Harper, George Gould, 8; C. B. Lockwood, 9; Eddy, 10; Sitka, Yukon, 11; Jay Gould, 2 p. m.; Gratwick, 2; Potan, Charlemagne, 4; Spry and consorts, 6. Down—Algonquin, Hackett, Brown, 11 last night; Hiawatha and consorts, midnight; Chamberlain and consort, 2 a. m.; Spencer, Pennington, 3; Wetmore, 4; Wocoken, Corona, Marina, Yakima, 6; Santa Maria and consorts, 7; Peck, Avon, 8; Prentice and consorts, Empire State, Glengarry, Minnedosa, noon; Hopkins and consort, 1 p. m.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Majestic, 9:30 last night; Glidden, Sage, Warmington, 10:10; James Pickands, Mariska, 6:10 a. m.; Naples, 6:50; William Chisholm, 7:50; Morida, 7:40; Servia, 9:30; Corona, 10:10; Bartlett and consorts, no; Panther, Massasoit, Hudson, 2:40 p. m.; Berlin (arrived), 3; Fryer, 4:15; Dond (arrived), 5:10. Down—India, 10:30 last night; St. Paul, Flint, Genoa, 11:20; Continental, Holland, 11:30; Hurlbut, Clint, 11:40; Moore, 11:50; Missoula, Wadena, Pasadena and consort, 12:10 a. m.; Wawatam, 1; Elphicke, 1:30; A. P. Wright, 2; Northern Wave, 7; Matoa, 7:40; Runnells, C. H. Johnson, 8:15; Preston and barges, 8:40; Courtright, Wall, 10:10; George E. Hamilton, barges, 10:30; H. E. Packer, 1:50 p. m.; Italia, 2:30; Samoa, 3; Rose and barges, 4:15; Doty, Jeanette, Tuscarora, 4:30; Runnells, 4:40 (cleared), Houghton, 5.

Up—Norman, 5:50; Sibley and consort, 6; Fesanden (arrived), 7:30. Down—Genoa, 6:10; Onoko, 6:20; Patnfinder, Sagamore, 7; Jewett, 7:20; Gratwick No. 2, 8; Wade, 8:50.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived: Coal—S. C. Baldwin, Oceanica, Buffalo. Lumber—Sachem, Elgin, Alpena; S. Langell, Arenac, Ashland; Masonville; M. Collins, Hammond Bay; C. Campbell, M. M. Ross, Ludington; Felicitous, Bark River; T. C. Wilson, Sturgeon Bay; Mystic, Ogontz Bay; George Duabar, Empire.

Cleared—Grain—Harlem, Boston, Chicago, Arthur Orr, Buffalo; Juniata, Erie. Light—Burnham, Escanaba; S. K. Martin, Marinette; Ida E. Markham, G. A. March, Michelson, Manistee; City of Grand Haven, Pine Lake; Ida Olson, Masonville; H. Butt, Ogontz Bay; Lake Forest, Detour; E. Ellinwood, C. Campbell, Ludington; Guido, Pierport; America, Cheboygan; Naiad, Cockburn Island; City of Grand Rapids, Traverse Bay; S. C. Baldwin, Buffalo; Holland, Neil, Stephenson, Washburn; J. B. Wilbor, Cedar River; C. H. Starke, Rogers City; Four Brothers, Jacksonport; Manitou, Sault Ste Marie; M. Collins, Hammond's Bay; Vega, Gladstone; Otter, Scott's Point.

Youthful Bandit Suppressed.

Raymond Vance, 13 years old, was fined $15 and costs yesterday morning by Justice Quinn as the result of a little expedition in which he engaged on his own account Monday night. Securing two revolvers he started from his home, Sixtieth street and Edgerton avenue. At Sixty-fourth and Champlain avenue he met a police officer, whom he tried to terrorize by discharging both his weapons in the air. He was promptly arrested.

Meeting of Hominy Millers.

A meeting of hominy millers was in progress yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel. There were present J. H. Genung of Evansville, Ind.; B. G. Hadley of Terre Haute, and a number of other manufacturers from St. Louis. The meeting was held to discuss prices. Those who took part in it refused to give any information as to the proceedings. Mr. Genung said nothing was being done which would interest the public.

Milwaukee and Return, $3.40.

On account of the annual meeting of the Travelers' Protective Association excursion tickets to Milwaukee and return will be sold by the North Western Line at the rate of $3.40 for the round trip. Tickets on sale June 18th to 21st, good returning until June 23d, inclusive. Ticket offices, 208 Clark street and passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

FIRE LOSSES OF A DAY IN JUNE.

Police Pummel a Coxeyite at Galesburg.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—A struggle occurred on the street last night between Capt. Brown, an Omaha member of Kelsey's army, and four policemen aided by Ben Buckley, a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy detective. Brown had been drinking. Citizens generally condemn the bad beating that was given him.

Serviceable and reliable cooking utensils always found at Bangs', Nos. 274 and 276 Wabash avenue.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Even the hair suffers from modern ways by growing thin and faded. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM brings new hair with the old color and life.

"Zumbra" Collars E & W. E & W. Collars "Waubunk" E & W.

TELL TALES ON ELGIN

BUTTER MARKET SECRETS REVEALED IN POTTER-SANDS CASE.

Testimony in the Suit Tried in Geneva, Ill., Confirms Charges of Manipulation in the Elgin Board—Would Advance Prices When Making Butter Contracts and Run Them Down When Buying Milk and Cream—Verdict of $14,000 for E. H. Potter—Tricks of Country Dealers.

GENEVA, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—E. H. Potter was given a verdict for $14,000 today in the Potter-Sands case, which has been on trial here for several days. Potter was formerly an operator on the Elgin Board of Trade, and in 1891 made a contract with Sands to look after the manufacturing and sale of his butter. He was to receive $1,800 per year and a commission on sales. Under Potter's management the business grew rapidly and in three years he had earned salaries and commissions amounting to $20,000, of which he had drawn only $4,000 when the contract expired. During the period of Potter's service Sands was adjudged insane and committed to an insane asylum, but he continued to take an active part in the management of his business and there was testimony to show that he had had himself declared insane to avoid some family troubles. One feature of the trial was the evidence showing that the law of supply and demand had nothing to do with fixing the price of butter on the Elgin board, but that the price was always arranged by a few large dealers to suit themselves. The suit was for the salary and commissions which Potter claims were due him under the contract.

DEALERS SCORE THE ELGIN BOARD.

Testimony in the Potter-Sands Case Confirms Charges of Price Manipulation.

Butter dealers of South Water street and buyers from other cities are greatly interested in the reports of the Potter vs. Sands trial at Geneva published in THE TRIBUNE. They are pleased that the charges of manipulation against the Elgin Board of Trade have been so completely substantiated in the trial in which Sands is the defendant. Col. Robert M. Littler, Secretary of the Produce Exchange, said the exposure of the manipulations of the butter market at Elgin will, more than anything else, tend to make the Chicago market a success and force Elgin to take a back seat.

"That the prices in Elgin were manipulated," he said, "has long been known by many dealers and suspected by all. As testified in the trial the butter producers were often the heaviest buyers on the Elgin board. A man who owns twelve to twenty creameries would go up to Elgin and put up a small lot of butter which he would sell at the highest possible price. It is to his interest to force the price up, as he has generally contracted for all the butter he sells to the Eastern men at the highest Elgin quotation. Twice each year the butter producer contracts for his milk with the farmer. The price is based on the price of butter in Elgin. At such times it was shown in the trial the price of butter was forced down and the farmer was obliged to sell his milk when butter was at the lowest price, while the buyers were buying butter on prices put up in the interest of the producer. Whatever the outcome of the trial may be, several things are assured. The Chicago butter market has the correct basis; it is regulated by no man or set of men, and prices are influenced by supply and demand only. The quotations are made from actual sales. The market is also too great for it to be settled by a few men who meet only once a week. Though Elgin has controlled the market in the past, it can do so no more. The introduction of the separator system has made it possible to make as good butter in Iowa as there is made in Elgin. When it was first elected Secretary of the National Association there were only ten creameries in the Elgin district. Now there are hundreds and there are 900 in Iowa."

Had Long Suspected Elgin Prices.

"I was much interested in the report of the Potter-Sands trial," said A. A. Kennard, the head of the firm of A. A. Kennard & Co., No. 185 Kinzie street. Mr. Kennard is one of the largest butter buyers in Chicago, and no one is better versed in the question of markets than he.

"As startling as the disclosures of the trial were," he continued, "they were no surprise to me. Every one in the business suspected or charged the Elgin people with manipulation of prices on the interest of the producers only, but the inside workings have never been exposed as they have been in the trial. As far as our firm is concerned, we do not propose to buy any more butter based on the Elgin quotations, and have confined ourselves to the Chicago prices. Elgin has seen its best days, and in my opinion the Chicago butter market is an assured success."

Alexander D. Kennard, the junior member of the firm, has just returned from a trip through the East. He declared the Eastern men were bitter against the Elgin people. "In every place I visited," he said, "dealers have denounced the Elgin Board of Trade. The feeling is strong against the Elgin men and dealers say they will not make any more contracts based on the Elgin quotations. Some with whom I have talked declare they will cancel their contracts as soon as they can. The Chicago market finds general favor and the dealers are pleased with the manner in which prices are reached. As the demand and supply are the only factors which should control the price of butter, and the Chicago prices are based on these alone, it is quite natural that Chicago prices should be preferred to manipulated Elgin quotations."

Eastern Opinions of the Market.

In Boston the question of buying on Elgin quotations was discussed among some of the prominent buyers. Following are the views of some taken from the Boston *Journal:*

George E. Mitchell of Mitchell, Dexter & Co.—I do not consider the amount of business done at Elgin is sufficient to establish prices for the whole country. I believe the market there has been manipulated at times to the injury of the trade. I have always refused to contract on basis of Elgin prices, fearing manipulation.

Capt. James M. Upton of Wiggin & Upton—Elgin has no business to regulate prices for all the States, and I have no confidence in the prices quoted there.

W. W. Darling of George A. Pierce & Co.—"There's no doubt in my mind that sales are actually made at Elgin as reported, but I have for a long time believed that inasmuch as there is so little butter sold there, comparatively speaking, it is an easy matter to manipulate the market, and that it is often done."

MUST HAVE FENDERS.

SUPREME COURT CITES LAW FOR STREET CAR COMPANIES.

It Affirms the Decision That the Chicago City Railroad Company Must Pay $5,000 for the Death of Willie Wixon, Run Over by a Fenderless Evanston Avenue Horse Car—Verdict of $10,000 for Elizabeth Eldridge Against the Same Corporation Sustained—Court Notes.

It was decided in an affirmative opinion by the Illinois Supreme Court at Ottawa yesterday that street railway companies must provide fenders around the wheels of their cars to protect the public from injury, or stand the consequences of accidents which fenders might have prevented. The court affirmed a verdict rendered against the North Chicago Street Railroad company of $5,000 for the death of Willie Wixon, a 9-year-old boy killed Aug. 17, 1890, by an Evanston avenue horse car. The boy jumped off the car while it was in motion, and one of the rear wheels ran over him, causing his death. Attorney Andrew J. H. Hirschl, who represented the plaintiff, contended that the company was liable because it failed to have a fender before the wheels. The defendant argued that it was only required to place fenders on the cable cars. The case went to the Appellate Court, where at first it was reversed, but eventually on a rehearing affirmed. It was then taken to the Supreme Court.

A verdict of $10,000, obtained in the Circuit Court by Elizabeth Eldridge against the North Chicago Street railroad company, was affirmed yesterday by the Supreme Court. Execution was issued on the judgment on receipt of the Supreme Court's decision and a premise was made by the defendant to satisfy it this morning. The plaintiff was a stenographer and was injured by falling to the ground owing to her dress being caught in a portion of a platform of the car on which she had been riding.

The opinions filed yesterday in the Supreme Court were:

Advisement docket—Dumond vs. Merchants' National Bank; affirmed.—2—Union Stock-Yards National Bank vs. Dumond; affirmed.—3—Green vs. People ex rel.; affirmed.—4—Evans vs. Funk; affirmed.—13—Chicago and Northwestern railway vs. City of Chicago; affirmed.—15—Yanzandt vs. Hopkins; affirmed.—21 and 22—McCleaver vs. Village of Hyde Park; affirmed in part, reversed in part; Wilkin, C. J., dissenting.—27—Henderson vs. McKernan; decree affirmed.—30—Farwell vs. Huston; affirmed.—34—Winters vs. Trainer; decree affirmed.—37—McCommon vs. McCommon; decree affirmed.—44—Stanton vs. Kinsey; affirmed.—49—Huer vs. Westchester Fire Insurance Company; affirmed.—54—Chicago and Northwestern Railway vs. West Chicago Park Commissioners; decree affirmed.—55—Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway vs. City of Chicago; affirmed.—61—Stevens vs. Calls; affirmed.—62—Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway vs. Richards; affirmed.—79—McCormick vs. South Park Commissioners; decree affirmed.—80—Rice vs. Heap; affirmed.—88—Fox vs. Peck; affirmed.—102—Rositer vs. Waterman; Appellate Court reversed.—119—McChesney vs. City of Chicago; reversed and remanded.—135—Seeberger vs. Weaver; decree affirmed.—138—Garden City Sand Company vs. Miller; decree reversed and remanded; Wilkin, C. J., dissents.—142—Rackley vs. Rackley; affirmed.—144—Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway vs. City of Chicago; reversed and remanded.—150—Vane vs. City of Evanston; affirmed.—153—Marr vs. Ray; affirmed.—163—United States Mutual Accident Association vs. Mueller; affirmed.—178—Perry vs. People ex rel.; affirmed.—182—Goldie vs. Werner; affirmed.

Rehearing docket—1—Lester vs. People; rehearing denied.—23—Cary-Lombard Lumber Co. vs. Fallenwider; reversed and remanded.—33—Keithley vs. Wood; affirmed.

Cirik docket—9—Schennek vs. City of Chicago; affirmed.—11 Burke vs. Sanitary District; affirmed.—25—Ames vs. Ames; decree affirmed.—26—Brown vs. McKay; affirmed.—38—Sinnett vs. Bowman; decree reversed and remanded.—44—Baldwin vs. McClelland; affirmed.—45—Leopold vs. City of Chicago; reversed and remanded.—46—Nelson vs. Sullivan; affirmed.—52—Western Stone Co. vs. Whalen; affirmed.—58—North Chicago Street Railway vs. Wixon; affirmed.—60—Barrows vs. City of Sycamore; reversed and remanded.—67—Cobb vs. Oldfield; affirmed.—69—Allen vs. McFarland; decree reversed and remanded. 73—Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway vs. Oneka; affirmed. 78—Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway vs. Section; affirmed.—79—West Chicago Street Railway vs. Bode; affirmed. 79—Commercial National Bank vs. Cannitf; affirmed.—81—Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway vs. Walsh; reversed and remanded to Appellate Court.—85—Chicago and Alton Railroad vs. City of Chicago; affirmed.—88—Boynton vs. Pierce; affirmed.—92—Holcomb vs. Boynton; affirmed.—93—First National Bank vs. Commercial National Bank; affirmed.—98—Whitaker vs. Whitaker; affirmed.—100—Harris vs. Shebeck; affirmed.—102—McCampbell vs. Mason; affirmed.—105—Suggs vs. McDermid; decree affirmed.—112—Winder vs. Ruggles; decree affirmed.—123—Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway vs. Carson; affirmed.

In Court Over Its Electricity Supply.

Judge McConnell soon will be called upon to decide concerning the efficiency of the "contact breaker," which measures the amount of electricity supplied by the Siemens-Halske company to the West and South Town railway company, for the operation of the electric line on Twenty-second street. Counsel for the Twenty-second street line yesterday charged the Siemens-Halske management with contempt of court for the alleged violation of an injunction restraining the Siemens-Halske concern from cutting off the current of electricity. The attorney for Siemens-Halske said the stoppage of power was caused by the breaking of the "contact breaker." "We have an instrument for measuring the current, and we find the railway is using a great deal more than it pays for," he said.

Court Notes.

Judge Stein yesterday set aside the default in the Malok divorce suit which had been entered against the respondent, Ida Myer Malok, who was formerly the wife of Dr. Meyer, recently sent to Sing Sing Penitentiary on a charge of poisoning. Dr. John Malok was complainant in the divorce case.

Judge Grosscup has issued a preliminary injunction in the suit of the Edison Electric Light company against several other electric concerns. The defendants were sued by the Edison Electric company for the alleged infringement of the original patent on the carbon lamp, which was granted to Edison years ago. The injunction restrains the defendants from manufacturing or selling the lamps complained of until the suits are finally disposed of by the court.

RECORD OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—11,401—The Union National Bank of Racine, Wis. vs. John B. Legnard; on finds, $6,467.—11,402—Same vs. same; on finds, $6,467.

JUDGE SHAW—12,624—Fort Dearborn National Bank vs. M. C. McDonald and M. J. Tierney; on ver., $600; appld.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—2,302—Nellie Canfield vs. City of Chicago; on finds., $800.

JUDGE BARRETT—7,786—Joseph Badenoch and John J. Badenoch vs. Edward E. Wilder; on finds., $101 and costs and sat.

JUDGE BURKE—24,272—Harry Z. and Herman J. Oppenheimer vs. T. C. Spies; on ver., $518.31.

JUDGE WINDES—9,923—James Casey vs. Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. Co. and the Belt R. R. Co. of Chicago; on ver., $5,000; appld.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—United States Circuit Court—C. M. C. Prentice vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad; judgment by agreement, $300.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Decrees.

JUDGE TULEY—10,175—Divorce, Maggie A. Hussey from Cornelius A. Hinsey.—8,601—Roche et al. vs. Moloney, Attorney-General, etc.; final dec.—10,265—Hensel vs. Sundermeyer et al.; dec. partn.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—B. R. 813—Rotch vs. Snoop; dec. sale.—6,934—Divorce, John Howland from Amelia B. Howland.—6,992—Divorce, Elizabeth Reed from Franklin J. Reed.—9,731—Divorce, Regina Kindel from Phillip Kindel.—129,725—Divorce, Henry Brandon from Margaretta Brandon.—128,759—Divorce, Maggie Estel from Richard A. Estel.

JUDGE IRVING—1,199—Catherine V. Falley vs. Mabel C. Falley et al.; decree.—2,855—Kenngott vs. Rick; decree.—145,393—Grimes vs. Lamoreaux; def. dec.—267—The A. R. Beck Lumber Co. vs. Davis; decree.—3,205—Provident B. and L. Assn. vs. Anderson; def. dec.

JUDGE STEIN—3,308—Thomas vs. Stapleton; dec. sale.—3,418—Peters vs. Engleston; same.—2,806—Provident B. & L. Assn. vs. Wearsuns; def. dec.—3,330—Look vs. Rodgers; dec. sale.—2,380—Garden City Equitable L. & B. Assn. vs. Shepland; same.—2,322—Divorce, Eleanor W. Colver from Henry W. Colver.—2,962—Divorce, Mary Favro from John Favro.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Nos. 6,736, 7,573, 8,274, 1,073, and 4,004 on hearing.

JUDGE TUTHILL—No. 747 and Higgins vs. Quivey.

JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 8,456, 10,241, 8,128, and 302 on hearing.

JUDGE EWING—Nos. 14, 11, 22, 23, of June cal. and No. 13 on hearing.

JUDGE STEIN—Nos. 19, 22, 19, 18, 3,508, Robb vs. Village of Lagrange, and No. 4 on hearing.

JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 7,912, 4,259, 1,422, 1,423, 1,432, 1,547, 1,063, 6,465, 2,251, 564, 7,466, 5,523, 255.

JUDGE FREEMAN—Nos. 4,208, 4,152, 3,793, 3,616, 4,089, 2,890, 3,673, 3,912, 4,090, 1,455, 4,390, 3,974, 2,405, 3,678, 3,792, 2,467, 3,126, and No. 3,613 on trial.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—No. 4,597 on trial.

JUDGE GOGGIN—Nos. 2,937, 2,749, 2,751, 2,752, 2,812, 2,816, 2,867, 2,868, 2,838, 2,890, 2,991, 2,635, 2,329, 2,330, 2,995, 2,756, 1,488, 3,114, and No. 2,746 on trial.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Nos. 11,646, 2,205, 2,192, 2,255, 2,257, 3,456, 11,165, 10,609, 12,314, 2,052, 2,018, 2,019, 939, 1,893, 12,101, 10,030, 1,125, 155, 915, 1,056, 824, 2,018, 6,536.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Nos. 144,802, 144,804, 1,759, 1,168, 744, 1,409, 1,577½, 2,428, 2,429, 2,430, 2,477.

JUDGE CHETLAIN—Cases from Judge Brentano's cal.—Nos. 2,122, 2,125, 2,130, 1,590, 1,822, 1,940, 134, 139, and No. 2,068 on trial.

JUDGE SEARS—No. 3,557.

JUDGE BAKER—No. 122,903 on trial. No further call.

JUDGE BURKE—Nos. 6,588, 5,727, 4,936, 5,285, 6,617, 6,623, 6,691, 6,704, 4,186.

JUDGE HANECY—10 a. m., Room 214, Condemnation call.—No. 4 and Nos. 127,197, 121,752, 127,436, 127,432, 127,433, 127,435.

JUDGE WINDES—Trial call—Nos. 6,931, 7,703, 5,102, 6,305, and decision No. 8,206.

JUDGE SCALES (County Court)—9:30 a. m., No. 11,350; 10 a. m., motions and No. 17,943 on trial.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT (Probate Court)—General business.

JUDGE BLANKE—Criminal Court Call—Branch No. 1—Nos. 3,755, 3,759, 3,736, 3,746, 3,749, 3,753, 3,754, 3,756, 3,777.

JUDGE PAYNE—Branch No. 2—Prendergast insanity trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Branch No. 3—Nos. 2,822, 3,221, 1,115, 3,412, 3,346, 3,320, 2,066.

JUDGE GIBBONS—Branch No. 4—No. 2,249 on trial.

JUDGE DUNNE—Branch No. 5—Nos. 3,091, 3,592, 3,600, 3,606, 3,425, 2,828, 3,174, 3,610, 3,611, 3,576, 3,785, 3,739, 3,744, 3,745.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—United States Court—Criminal business.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today the case of Fuchs vs. Weise was submitted. Call for Wednesday: 54, 55, 56, 31, 57, 41, 32, 60, 61, 12, 63, and 64.

DOWN THE ODIOUS INCOME TAX.

A Strong Appeal to Democratic Senators from a Democratic Paper.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): Once more we ask the leaders of the Democratic party in the Senate to pause and weigh well the consequences before they determine to impose an income tax upon this country.

We invite them to consider the following facts: An income tax was not sanctioned by the national platform of their party in 1892. On the other hand, it did figure in the platforms of the Populist and Socialist parties, and was repudiated at the ballot-box by an overwhelming majority. Neither is an income tax justified by any unexpected and severe financial exigency which now presses upon the people. It is well known to Senators that, without such an addition, the revenue will, when it leaves their hands, will provide amply for all the necessities of the Federal Treasury.

An income tax violates the fundamental principle of the Democratic party, which is that unequal burdens are certain, sooner or later, to be made a pretext for unequal privileges, and that the only safe course, therefore, for a Government wherein is to make all citizens equal before the taxgatherer and at the ballot-box. This is so well understood in France that no statesman under the present régime dare propose an income tax, lest he should be suspected of plotting the reëstablishment of class distinction and monarchical institutions. In England the people who pay the income tax do not grumble greatly at the extra burden, because their class interests have a special political safeguard in the hereditary branch of the Legislature. In Prussia the income tax is borne with comparative equanimity, because to rich men is allotted an amount of political power proportional to their contributions. Thus in Berlin 4 per cent of the population pay one-third of the income tax and they are clothed accordingly with as much electoral power as are the scores of thousands who constitute 70 per cent of the inhabitants, but who between them only pay a third of the sum. Thus in the Town of Essen three men pay a third of the income tax and to these three men is given as much voting power as is possessed by 20,000 of their fellow-citizens. Representation proportionate to direct taxation—that is the logical outcome of an income tax; and that is why French republicans dread such a fiscal expedient as they would the plague itself.

It is the glory of the Democratic party founded by Thomas Jefferson that it perceived from the outset the danger that unequal burdens might be made the basis of unequal rights. In the State of New York, for instance, up to the third decade of this century, the men who possessed certain property qualifications bore almost the whole weight of taxation; but, on the other hand, they had a monopoly of political privileges. The Federalists would willingly have continued to sustain the burden for the sake of retaining the power. But the Democrats insisted that all men should be equal before the taxgatherer and at the ballot box, and they brought about a corresponding change in the State Constitution. From that day to this the New York Democracy have never ceased to view with suspicion any attempt to discriminate in direct taxation, and a specious excuse should therein be found for a revival of class distinctions. The Federal income tax, levied during the civil war, was tolerated only as a temporary expedient, and was finally repealed in deference to the vehement protests of the Democratic party throughout the United States.

So much for the incompatibility of any income tax at all with the principles and the history of the Democratic party.

Political Consequences of the Income Tax.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): Reflect for a moment upon what it means to make the minimum limit of the taxable income $4,000, so far as individual earnings are concerned. In Prussia the minimum limit is less than $300; in Great Britain it is $600; it was not much higher in the case of the income tax levied during our civil war. In such cases the incidence of direct taxation of every kind is so widely distributed that no small body of persons feels itself singled out for oppressive discrimination or becomes tainted with distrust and dislike of political institutions which can be warped to their injury. It is otherwise when the minimum limit of taxable individual income is placed so high as $4,000; for, in this case, according to the computations of the Secretary of the Treasury, the whole weight of the tax will fall on about 85,000 persons. [Counting the stockholders in banks, railways, and other corporations who will be taxed the number hit will exceed a million.] It is safe to say that these 85,000 persons include almost every man in the Northern States who has demonstrated remarkable skill, thrift, intelligence, and energy; every employer of labor on a considerable scale; every one who is acknowledged competent to organize and direct the application of capital to the necessities of the community, under the conditions incident to man's present and prospective control of the forces of nature. Such men are literally the cream of the community. They are the born leaders of mankind. No human contrivance can prevent them from exercising a tremendous moral, social, and political influence. Hitherto such men in the Northern States have been pretty equally divided between the Republican and Democratic parties. It is this fact which has twice rendered possible the election and inauguration of a Democratic President. Is it, then, the part of sagacity and prudence—or is it rather an act of madness—on the part of the Democratic masters of the Senate, to *drive the whole mass of men representing in an emphatic way the skill, thrift, intelligence, and energy of the Northern States into the Republican party?*

Try to Remove Witnesses by Poison.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., June 19.—A report from Kibbey says an attempt was made to poison Arthur Vieau, principal witness for the prosecution in the English cattle stealing case, which came near ending fatally. Vieau and his brother ate bread made from flour which had been in their house during their absence, and it made them ill. Hogs, chickens, and a dog which ate of the refuse were killed by it, and a neighbor who borrowed some of the flour was rendered dangerously sick. The English boys were imprisoned and fined for making threats against Vieau in the first trial should he testify against them.

Senator Wolcott's Health Improving.

DENVER, Colo., June 19.—Henry B. Wolcott today received a letter from Senator Wolcott saying he is improving. He expected to be at Carlsbad today, where he will remain several days. The surgical operation was successful, and no danger as a result of the operation is anticipated.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS, FILED TUESDAY, June 19, 1894:

Oakley-av., 94 w of Polk-st., e f. 24x125, June 14 (A. Masterson to A. Berkland)..... $ 5,000

Alley lot between Fontenoy and Evergreen-avs. and Mlied-av. and Park-st., 25x50, June 13 (A. Hoeft to Mrs. W. S. El. R. R. Co.)..... 2,400

Alley lot between June and Emily-sts., and Samuel and Paulina-sts., 25x25, June 2 (A. Potucek to same)..... 868

Alley lot between Samuel and Paulina-sts. and Emily and Augusta-sts., 25x25, May 26 (T. Jankowski to same)..... 1,470

Harrison st., between 91st and 92d, s f, 50x124, with other prpty, June 6 (C. M. Pogue to F. B. Macomber)..... 1,800

85th-st., 100 e of Paulina, s f, 50x125, with other prpty, June 15 (D. S. Simon to T. Sheetz)..... 6,000

Halsted-st., 450 n of 76th, w f, 25x100, May 8 (T. D. Howell to F. Haskins)..... 1,000

Union-av., 72 n of 38th-st., n f, 25x125, June 7 (Master in Chr. to Col. R. & L. Assn.)..... 1,316

Dearborn-st., 476 n of Cloud-st., e f, 24x90, June 16 (F. C. Hageman to H. C. Krudup)... 4,200

Grand-blvd., 562 n of 37th-st., e f, 30x124, with other ppty, June 16 (Master in Chy. to F. R. Hanisch)..... 17,000

Michigan-av., 153 s of 37th-st., e f, 45x200, June 6 (J. Dupee to T. F. Rosenberg)..... 23,500

Michigan-av., 310 s of 37th-st., e f, 45x200, June 6 (same to E. G. Foreman)..... 23,500

Groveland-av., 175 s e of 31st-st., w f, 25x110, June 14 (F. Voight to J. R. Thomas)..... 8,500

Hoyne-av., n w cor 34th-st., e f, 22x136, June 7 (P. Schuster to M. Sokolowski)..... 1,600

Lawndale-av., 288 n of W. 39th-st., e f, 36x125, May 19 (G. W. Case to J. F. Stanton)..... 2,900

W. 15th-st., 275 w of Jefferson, s f, 25x75, May 31 (N. Stumpe to J. Sevcik)..... 1,550

Spaulding-av., 125 s of W. 15th-st., w f, 25x126, May 2 (W. L. Bunker to E. Racine)..... 1,000

Ogden-av., n w cor Clifton Park, s f, 100x100, with other ppty, June 18 (A. M. Pischczak to C. Allison)..... 16,000

Same property, June 18 (C. Allison to J. Pischczak)..... $ 6,000

William M. McDermott, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 35 Woodbine-av..... 4,000

J. W. Ellis, 2-story and basement brick flats, 806 Milwaukee-av..... 5,000

J. Burroughs, 3-story and basement brick flats, 2600 Washington-st..... 5,000

John H. King, 3-story and basement brick store and flat, 502 W. Polk-st..... 3,000

R. A. Grieschaber, 2-story and basement brick flats, 87-89 Evanston-av..... 15,000

S. M. Grimes, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, Grand-av., near Lunt-av..... 3,000

St. Martin's Parish, brick church, 5828-50 Princeton-av..... 100,000

F. M. Barber, 3-story and basement brick flats, 566 Boulevard-pl..... 8,500

Polk and Campbell-sts., basement brick store and flats, 4620 Cottage Grove-av..... 8,500

Roger Organ, two 3-story and basement brick dwellings, 3 lots south of 38th.....

Twelfth street—

Cor. Loomis..... BLETTNER'S PHAR.

Cor. Oakley avenue..... R. JENTZACH.

Cor. California avenue..... R. JENTZACH.

Cor. Ogden..... T. B. BERGENS.

Cor. Horne avenue..... ASBURY PHARMACY.

VAN BUREN STREET—

328..... DOOLITTLE & CO.

Cor. Center..... J. M. SCOTT & CO.

Cor. Ladin..... W. T. MASON.

Cor. Leavitt..... G. E. HUNTOON.

Cor. California avenue..... JNO. RETTER.

Cor. Francisco..... F. H. KELLETT.

HARRISON STREET—

Cor. California avenue..... SLAUGHTER'S PHAR.

750..... F. E. FISH.

Cor. Oakley..... G. A. GOETSCH.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—

80..... R. H. HANKE.

198..... JOHN F. COLEMAN.

NORTH AVENUE—

228..... SCHROLL'S PHARMACY

Cor. Cleveland..... A. M. REIS.

CLYBOURN AVENUE—

Cor. Fullerton..... H. F. KRUEGER.

CLARK STREET—

Cor. Ohio..... H. J. BATE.

Cor. Chestnut..... WHITE BROS.

Cor. Division..... E. WEHRE.

Cor. Goethe..... R. K. RHODE

Cor. North avenue..... HENRY GOETZ.

Cor. Oak..... C. B. OLDS.

Cor. Webster..... FRANK SCHRAGE.

1127..... C. F. BASELER.

Cor. Halsted..... BAKER & MASON.

USH STREET—

Cor. Ohio..... C. A. STORER & CO.

Cor. Bellevue place..... C. V. KLOCK.

OAK STREET—

Cor. Vreeland..... A. J. WESSERMAN.

WEBSTER AVENUE—

80..... RIPKE PHARMACY.

WELLS STREET—

Cor. Ontario..... J. A. THOMAS.

Cor. Oak..... R. G. DORRANCE & CO.

Cor. Schiller..... F. SCHMELING.

Cor. Division..... F. H. AHLBORN.

Cor. Eugenie..... DINET & DELFOSSE.

ASHLAND AVENUE—

Cor. Addison..... R. L. BROWN.

Cor. Graceland..... HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)

STATE STREET—

Cor. Chestnut..... J. MARTEN.

200..... C. W. SILVER.

LINCOLN AVENUE—

224..... HENRY SCHALLER.

Cor. Wrightwood..... H. W. WEIHE.

Cor. Belden..... F. R. LEONARD.

702..... A. HYDE.

1152..... BECKER BROS.

Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton..... W. C. BALLAWITZ.

LARRABEE STREET—

Cor. Center..... HERMAN FAY.

SHEFFIELD AVENUE—

845..... A. N. BOE.

SUBURBAN.

OAK PARK—

Oak Park Ave. Station..... L. BROWN.

ENGLEWOOD—

6684 and Stewart-av..... E. T. STOWITZ.

66th and Wentworth..... H. J. HOUGHTON.

69th and Stewart-av..... E. G. BINZ & CO.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—

Cor. Vincennes-av. and Rock Island tracks..... } I. E. PENBERTHY.

RAVENSWOOD..... A. E. BIERSTEDT.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED BY the Building Department yesterday:

John Cella, 3-story and basement brick flats, 701 Larrabee-st..... $ 6,000

William M. McDermott, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 35 Woodbine-av..... 4,000

J. W. Ellis, 2-story and basement brick flats, 806 Milwaukee-av..... 5,000

J. Burroughs, 3-story and basement brick flats, 2600 Washington-st..... 5,000

John H. King, 3-story and basement brick store and flat, 502 W. Polk-st..... 3,000

R. A. Grieschaber, 2-story and basement brick flats, 87-89 Evanston-av..... 15,000

S. M. Grimes, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, Grand-av., near Lunt-av..... 3,000

St. Martin's Parish, brick church, 5828-50 Princeton-av..... 100,000

F. M. Barber, 3-story and basement brick flats, 566 Boulevard-pl..... 8,500

Polk and Campbell-sts., basement brick store and flats, 4620 Cottage Grove-av..... 8,500

Roger Organ, two 3-story and basement brick dwellings, 3 lots south of 38th..... 10,000

J. Lawrence, 2-story frame flats, 6446 May-st. Mrs. M. Duffy, 3-story and basement brick flats, 6 Sheridan-pl..... 10,000

L. Horn, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 1744 Fulton-st..... 3,000

P. Hurney, 2-story and basement brick stable, 1657 12th-st..... 4,500

Frank Dubbet, 2-story and basement brick flats, 379 Gladys-av..... 2,000

Jacob Kuntz, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 3900 Union-av..... 5,500

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—MAKE $2 AN HOUR SELLING OUR specialties. This is no misrepresentation; we guarantee it. Any goods sold by agents only; store, office and home; territory fresh; six splendid sellers; no competition. Write for terms and territory. RUBBER MFG. CO., Box 11, La Crosse, Wis.

A NEW CHICAGO LIFE ASSOCIATION OFFERS a to a few good insurance men a better contract than any old company will give; plan similar to Mutual Reserve's; call and see what we are doing; are glad to show you. Western Mutual Life, 1307 Chamber Commerce.

AGENTS ARE HAVING UNPARALLELED SUCcess with our "new plan." We want two more experienced solicitors; permanent paying work for right party. Desk 5, Evening Journal" office.

AGENTS—$20 TO $75 WEEKLY—SELL INK erasing pencils; great seller; profits immense. MONROE ERASER MFG. CO., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR PLATING outfits. Send stamp for circular. BOSWELL & CO., 154 Lake-st., Room 22.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PERSON TO take the agency in their town for an article that is a positive necessity in every household and will be used by every man, woman and child; sells on its merits. Samples are sent free, so that it can be fully tested before anything further is done. References required and given. R. S. WEST, Mfg., Cleveland, O.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FORTUNE TELLER—HAND READING AND Astrology—The young MME. Z. MOZART, just arrived from Europe, tells you your future in four different ways; tells to lady or gent in hand who the future husband or wife will be; also brings back husband and love in 9 days; any lady in trouble call; gives good luck charms free; advice on speculation; tips on horse racing. 1835 Wabash-av., between 18th and 20th-sts. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Open every day, including Sunday. I have the only lucky stone in America. P. S.—Tips on Derby now ready.

A TEST—NO IMPOSITION; GREATEST BUSIness clairvoyant and astrologent medium is the well known and original Mrs. M. Foster, who tells everything; 40 years' practice; satisfaction given. 42 E. 31st-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

MRS. STARR, CLAIRVOYANT, 3261 COTTAGE Grove-av.; satisfied patrons my best advertisement.

MRS. JOHNSON, CLAIRVOYANT, REMOVED to 4522 Cottage Grove-av.; this week 50c.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM SET, fine Brussels carpets for 2 rooms, 5 paintings, draperies, and curtains; nearly new; at half of cost price. 1038 N. Halsted.

GAS AND OIL AND GASOLINE STOVES: CLOSing out our large stock at special low prices. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

WANTED—WILL PAY CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE elegant nearly new furniture for 7-room flat; might buy furnished flat. Address P P 26, Tribune.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—COMPLETELY FURnished first flat, 7 rooms, with bath, Wabash-av., near 13th-st.; good transient trade; owner going to Europe July 1; will sell cheap for cash or on time to responsible party; rent is $45 per month. Address P F 18, Tribune office.

FURNITURE 7 ROOMS; LEASE IF REQUIRED; sell cheap. 618 S. Clark-st.

LADY WISHES TO EXCHANGE HER LOTS FOR nice furnished flat. Address P 83, Tribune.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing by and between Fred C. Laird and W. H. Lee, under the firm name of Laird & Lee, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Fred C. Laird retiring. The business will be continued by W. H. Lee under the name of Laird & Lee. All amounts owing by said copartnership will be paid by W. H. Lee, and all amounts owing to said copartnership are payable to W. H. Lee.

Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1894.

(Signed) FRED C. LAIRD, W. H. LEE.

SANITARIUM.

ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, MEDICATED baths; skilled physicians and manipulators; moderate prices. Call or address Lawndale Sanitarium, 1526 Ogden-av., Chicago.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—810 OGDEN-AV. High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 209.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE WANTED—50 TO 65 H.-P.; GIV Emaker's name, time used, and all dimensions on cash deal. Williams Mfg. Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

CLOTHING.

$5, 502 N. WELLS-ST. PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

DENTISTS.

DR. HATTIE E. LAWRENCE, DENTIST, 96 State-st., N. W. cor. State and Washington-sts.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. C. C. HIGGINS, 315 INTER OCEAN BUILDing, Hours, 12 to 3. Letters answered.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. B. WILSON, 389 STATE-ST.—12 FINELY FINished cabinets and an elegant 11x14 portrait, $2; open Sundays; copying and enlarging a specialty.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—

Cor. 39th..... GEO. M. RAY.

3614..... C. E. HOSTETSLER.

Cor. 31st..... J. E. HOGEY.

Cor. 33d..... N. L. FRANK.

Cor. 35th..... C. E. MARSHALL.

Cor. 37th..... T. H. PATTERSON.

Cor. Oakwood..... RAUSCH BROS.

4134..... W. BLOOD.

Cor. 43d..... M. T. MOSS & CO.

5040..... SORROW & KERNTOPF.

Cor. 53d..... CURTI & MORAE.

HALSTED STREET—

2603..... A. J. KETTERING.

Cor. 19th..... E. J. HONDLE & CO.

54th-st..... BOULEVARD PHAR.

STATE STREET—

Cor. Harrison..... HARRISON PHARMACY

2200..... W. M. BELL.

2727..... KARTZ & BURDICK.

Cor. 31st..... W. K. FORSYTH.

3160..... WARD & WOLFE.

3801..... L. W. WARNER & CO.

4300..... C. MUSSELWHITE.

4700..... JOHN I. BELL.

Cor. 51st..... E. F. TERBUNE.

Cor. 60th..... C. E. REISS.

INDIANA AVENUE—

Cor. 21st..... E. VON HERMANN.

Cor. 35th..... T. H. MCINNERNEY.

Cor. 39th..... M. N. PORTER & CO.

Cor. 43d..... FRANK SIDDALL.

LAKE AVENUE—

Cor. 50th..... W. BODEMAN.

THIRTY-SECOND STREET—

123..... J. & R. SIMMS.

THIRTY-FIRST STREET—

Cor. Vincennes..... R. F. BRAUN.

Cor. Calumet avenue..... WELLSBORO PHAR.

THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—

188..... G. A. GRAVES & CO.

WABASH AVENUE—

Cor. 14th..... E. J. PAINTER.

Cor. 16th..... O. F. FISCHER.

Cor. 18th..... E. A. HOLROYD

Cor. 35th..... C. C. JONES.

THIRTY-NINTH STREET—

210..... C. G. MUEHLMAN.

FORTY-FIRST STREET—

Cor. Lake..... L. W. SCHWAB.

FORTY-THIRD STREET—

Cor. Lake..... O. F. SCHMIDT.

Cor. Grand boulevard..... C. N. GOODNOW

405..... C. H. TRUESDELL.

FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—

Cor. Evans..... C. S. TERRELL & CO.

Cor. Dearborn..... WM. STORCK.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET—

Cor. Princeton..... A. J. MUELLER.

108..... F. G. SECORD.

FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—

Cor. Madison..... J. & W. E. HOLLAND.

600..... R. R. BOWEN.

FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—

Cor. Jefferson..... JACKSON PARK PHAR.

SIXTY-THIRD STREET—

Cor. Stony Island avenue..... F. J. AMPHLETT.

Cor. Woodlawn avenue..... JAMES & DEWEY.

SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—

Cor. Greenwood avenue..... HART & WELTON.

STONY ISLAND AVENUE—

7004..... M. A. CURTIS.

DEARBORN STREET—

Cor. 35th..... McKENZIE BROS.

WENTWORTH AVENUE—

4645..... J. A. KAERWER.

WALLACE STREET—

Cor. 32d..... R. H. WHEELER.

Cor. 37 D..... BINZ & RESS.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—

Cor. Adams..... ADAMS-ST. PHARMACY.

COLORADO AVENUE—

170..... C. H. WAGNER.

CHICAGO AVENUE—

498..... WM. H. BIERMAN.

967..... HENRY SCHMITT.

DIVISION STREET—

Cor. Ashland..... PAUL HEINEMANN.

INDIANA STREET—

Cor. Ashland..... F. EITERMAN.

CUMBERLAND AVENUE—

587..... F. AMKRATZ.

5022..... WM. STORCK.

BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—

171..... L. WOLTERSDORF.

Cor. 14th..... C. J. KASBAUM.

HALSTED STREET—

Cor. Paulina..... R. T. SILLS.

771..... A. S. STEWARD.

1016..... W. W. THOMSER.

1299..... HENSEL BROS.

Cor. Homan..... P. J. MCKENZIE.

3081..... M. H. WATSON.

MADISON STREET—

Cor. Halsted..... G. F. WISSHACK.

278..... DELL & CO.

394..... PASSAIC PHARMACY.

672..... F. A. THAYER.

785..... J. W. CRAIN.

806 Milwaukee-av..... K. MCLENNON.

1010..... C. D. MORRIS.

1049..... J. A. JOHNSTON.

Cor. Sacramento..... E. E. FOSTER.

Cor. Homan..... KOTZ & MOORE.

1971..... M. H. WATSON.

MILWAUKEE AVENUE—

328..... FORD'S PHARMACY.

465..... HENRY SCHROEDER.

875..... W. H. KEUNG.

1218..... MOYEN BROS.

Cor. Oakley..... F. J. BERGER.

OGDEN AVENUE—

146..... FRANK GRAMMER.

298..... W. A. BRABROOK.

360..... P. F. MUELLER.

476..... F. J. KNOWLES.

TWELFTH STREET—

Cor. Loomis..... BLETTNER'S PHAR.

Cor. Oakley avenue..... R. JENTZACH.

Cor. California avenue..... R. JENTZACH.

Cor. Ogden..... T. B. BERGENS.

Cor. Horne avenue..... ASBURY PHARMACY.

VAN BUREN STREET—

328..... DOOLITTLE & CO.

Cor. Center..... J. M. SCOTT & CO.

Cor. Ladin..... W. T. MASON.

Cor. Leavitt..... G. E. HUNTOON.

Cor. California avenue..... JNO. RETTER.

Cor. Francisco..... F. H. KELLETT.

HARRISON STREET—

Cor. California avenue..... SLAUGHTER'S PHAR.

750..... F. E. FISH.

Cor. Oakley..... G. A. GOETSCH.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—

80..... R. H. HANKE

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
THE WAUKESHA.
Location 64th-st and Grace-av.; flats 5, 6, and 7 rooms; $25 to $35 per month, including steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, gas and electric fixtures, shades, janitor service, etc.; the building is modern in every respect and flats are ready for occupancy; take 11 Cent trains to 63d-st. or elevated trains to Stony Island-av.; either station is only a little over a block from the Waukesha; fast trains on Ill. Cent. make the trip in 16 minutes.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"THE RENFOST APARTMENTS," 5324 and Cottage Grove-av., overlooking Washington Park and the boulevards; the most desirable and healthful portion of the city; 3 to 7 rooms; $25 to $40 per month, including electric lights, elevators, janitor service, steam heat, hot water, laundry, gas ranges, shades, screens, bell-boy service, and every convenience to be found in a first-class apartment building; fine cafe at moderate prices. Call at the building or on L. M. SMITH & BRO., 3947 Cottage Grove-av., corner Drexel-blvd.

TO RENT—LOVELY 2-ROOM FLATS OVERLOOKing Grand-blvd.; all housekeeping conveniences; free use of reception and reading rooms, tennis, croquet, and football grounds; near "L" station; entire living expenses for two people, including rent, groceries, gas, ice, heat, washing, etc.; only $30 per month; manager attends to premises. The Marlborough," 4901 Calumet-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MAN'S HOME IS WORTH TOO much to hang on to a strap 2 hours daily, so look to your own comfort. Elegant new 2-room flats $12. 3 rooms $17, 4 rooms $20; large closets, gas, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, baths, laundries, dryers, janitors, marble entrances; all flats light, nicely papered, and well ventilated; halls and stairs carpeted. Agent on premises always. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—PARK GATE APARTMENTS—
$30 to $50.
Cor. 63d and Stony Island-av.
4, 5, and 7 rooms.
Including electric light, heat, janitor service, elevator; every modern convenience. Tel. Oak. 465.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM STEAM-HEATED FLAT; all modern improvements, including sideboard, bookcases, mantels, etc.; sunlight in every room; hot water supplied; elegantly finished in hardwood throughout; rent reasonable. 3519 Indiana-av. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH. Low first floor building, passenger elevator, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas-fixtures, shades, screens, curtain-bars and rings, janitor service, steam laundry. 7 rooms, $18, $20, $25, $28, $28, $30, and $35. Office, 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS WITH ALL MODERN improvements on Butler-st. by the new stone and brick building, between 27th and 28th; price from $16 to $20; janitor service free; very accessible to the cars. Apply to MR. MASON, 2714 Butler-st., 2d floor.

TO RENT—"THE ARLINGTON," GRAND-BLVD. and 31st-st., near Indiana-av., station elevated road and boulevard trains on Lake Shore road. 4 and 5 room flats overlooking the boulevard; $25 to $30; strictly modern; will decorate to suit.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO SIX-ROOM FLATS, CORNER OF 60th and Ellis-av., $20; and one seven-room, outside, on corner, $25. Also two seven-room flats on 60th and Madison-av., $25. All modern. Inquire of janitor or JOHN S. THOMAS.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE WOODLAND—
Corner 43d and Wood-sts.
Private grounds at 40th-st and the lake.
Seven rooms—south front.
UNEQUALED LOCATION—MODERATE PRICES.

TO RENT—IN THE NORWOOD HOUSE, S. W. cor. Indiana-av. and 30th-st.
An elegant upper flat, every convenience. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—
No. 5417-5423 Dearborn-st., the most elegant flats for a small price in the city; entirely separate; front and rear entrance and basements.
G. G. NEWBURY & CO., Agents.

TO RENT—2522 CALUMET-AV., 8-ROOM FLAT, sunlight in every room; modern conveniences; janitor service; rental $30.
EDGAR M. SNOW & BROS., 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINE HEATED 6-ROOM FLATS—6249 Ogiesby-av., one block from I. C.-and "L" road stations; 5-room flat on ground floor.
F. D. FATTERSON & SON, 89 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—EXCELLENT STEAM-HEATED 7-8 room flats; finest S. S. location; 2340-2342 Calumet-av.; worth $65; rent $45. FRANKLIN NICHOLS, 741 new Stock Exchange Building.

TO RENT—FLATS, MODERN; LIGHT, 7 LARGE rooms, heated and supplied with hot water; fine order; $25. D. BISHOPP, 294 37th-st.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd.; one 7-room furnished and 6-and 5 unfurnished rooms; modern.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED 9-ROOM apartment at the "Vermont," cor. 51st-st. and Drexel-boulevard. Inquire janitor.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—127 24TH-ST., BETWEEN MICHIGAN and Indiana-avs., 6-room flat.

TO RENT—KENWOOD FLAT; STEAM HEAT, hot water, gas range; $40. 205 46th-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—NORTHWEST CORNER OF WEST 7 Polk and Hermitage-av., 2-story detached flats of 5 and 7 rooms, including sideboards, bookcases, mantels, etc.; sunlight in every room; hot water supplied; elegantly finished in hardwood throughout; rent reasonable. 3519 Indiana-av. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS IN THE OGDEN 1 apartment bldg., cor. Ogden and Warren-avs., facing Union Park; newly renovated throughout. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BRIGHT, CLEAN 6-ROOM FLAT, 13 S. Lincoln-st., $22.50. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block, 59 Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE MODERN 5 AND 6 ROOM 1 flats, janitor service; rents $23 to $28. Apply at 174 Lalin-st. near Harrison.

TO RENT—$16—3 ROOMS, MODERN STONE 1 front. 3277 Ogden-av. STEWART, 59 Clark-st. (1010 Ashland Block.)

North Side.

TO RENT—
"THE ASTOR."
Division-st., near Lake Shore Drive.
7-room apartments, finished in hardwood; hot water supplied with either natural gas or coal; every convenience; special reduction to good tenants.
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
"THE CLEVELAND,"
Corner Cleveland and Fullerton-avs.
Two blocks from Lincoln Park, one block from Clark and Wells-st. cables; four, five, six, and seven-room flats; steam heat, gas ranges, all conveniences; most moderate rental.
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
"THE ORMONDE."
Astor-st., near corner of Goethe.
One block from Lake Shore Drive.
6 and 7 room apartments hardwood throughout; steam heat, gas ranges, every convenience; greatly reduced rent.
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—8 AND 9 ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats, handsomely finished and decorated, gas ranges, etc.; very low rental. 1033 North Clark-st., near Lincoln Park. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — PRESENT TENANT LEAVING town will rent at reduced rate desirable newly decorated flat, 318 Hampden-ct., near north end Lincoln Park. J. GOODRIDGE & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT, LIGHT, MODERN FLATS, 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $11 and upward; call at beautiful building N. W. Cor. Wells and Hill-sts. and see them. M. S. GREGORY, 85 Dearborn. Tel. 5298.

TO RENT—3 TO 6 ROOM FLATS; $10 AND UP. 4 wards; on Illinois, Indiana, and Pine-sts.; only few minutes' walk to business center. Inquire 38 Pine-st. P. B. HOYT.

TO RENT—LIGHT 6-ROOM FLAT; 386 N. CLARK; 2 no basement; steam-heated flats, 5 and 6 rooms, 34 Maple-st.; janitor on premises.
H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, AND USE of parlor, in exchange for board; references. Call 244 Lincoln-av., between 1 and 4.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7-ROOM FLATS, UNFURnished or furnished, modern heat, elevators, gas ranges, janitors. 70 Believue-pl.

TO RENT—362 ONTARIO-ST., 8-ROOM APARTment with new open plumbing; rooms all light and airy.

TO RENT—FLAT, 528 SUNNYSIDE-AV., ½ BLK. from station, Ravenswood.

TO RENT—AN 8 ROOM FURNISHED FLAT FOR 3 months. 507 Dearborn-av., 2d flat.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS; STEAM, GAS ranges; sideboard; prices reduced. 174 Superior.

TO RENT—LARGE 8-ROOM 2D FLAT; GOOD light. 533 Cleveland-av.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—193 EAST RANDOLPH-ST., 20 feet west of 5th-av.; suitable for most any kind of business. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Room 308, 56 Fifth-av., Garden City block.

TO RENT—STORE—DEARBORN-ST., NEXT corner Monroe, grand show windows; also small store, Monroe-st., next corner Dearborn.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND-McNally Building; apply to
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 168 Adams-st.

TO RENT—CLARK-ST., NEAR RANDOLPH, store 16x30; steam heat, electric light; $175 month. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES ON the tenth floor, Rookery Building, facing on Adams-st., at reasonable terms. Apply at Room 1051, The Rookery.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 28 MODERN BUILDings.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; $6.00. COMMERCIAL 1 Bank Bldg., 175 Dearborn-st., R. 55.

Lofts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOORS, 30 AND 40 La 1 Salle-st.; 65x40. Apply to A. L. McDOWELL, agent, 1006 Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 88 STATE-ST.
VAUGHAN'S seed store.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD watches. J. M. BREDT & CO., 609 Columbus Bldg. 103 State-st. Diamonds and watches at wholesale.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid. Redberg, 253 W. Madison-st.

INVESTMENTS—A DIAMOND STUD, 6¼ CARAT, 1 little off color but perfect, handsomely cut, cost owner $800, best offer gets it; a turquoise center marquise blue ring with 32 diamonds, has cost $150, for $65; also pair diamond earrings, 1 carat, white, for $45. Address P 173, Tribune office.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

SPECIAL SALE—RARE BARGAINS IN BI cycles; some 1893 patterns, new and perfect; strictly high grade; better than the majority of 1894 wheels; all from $60 to $100; former price $125, to $150; children's wheels cheap; now is your chance. See us sure. Stokes Mfg. Co., 293 Wabash-av.

RAMBLER BICYCLES, 85 MADISON-ST GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., 56 FIFTH-av., Room 308 Garden City Block:
200 by 113 ft. on the n. e. corner of State and 23d-sts.; price $500 per foot.
330 by 161 ft. on Michigan-av., between 50th and 51st-sts.; price $200 per foot.
314x125, corner of Vincennes-av. and 42d-place; price $140 per foot.
160 by 150 ft. on the corner of Indiana-av. and 31st-st.; one of the best local corners in the city.
100 by 118 ft. on the southwest corner of State and 31st-sts.
90 by 190, on Monroe-st., near Franklin.
50 by 190, on the corner of Monroe and Franklin-sts.; one of the best wholesale corners.
80 ft. on South Water-st., near 5th-av.: will pay 6 per cent net on low rental.
73 by 120 ft. on the n. w. corner of Halsted and Congress-sts.; fine class corner to improve.
40 by 170 ft. on Wabash-av., with a 7-story first-class building, cheap; rented to one tenant for a term of years.
50 ft. on Lake-st. near 5th-av.; price $40,000.
No. 1830 Wabash-av., a 3-story brick bld.; price $21,500.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—99 YEARS; NO REVALuation.
MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
Three miles from Court House
on EIGHT railroads—2 Eastern, 3 Western, and 3 belt lines. FREE SWITCHING on all roads in the city; 12,500 to 245,000 square feet, with railroad switch on the property; suitable for stone, coal, or lumber yard, or manufacturing purposes.
JAMES W. HEDENBERG,
132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT, 1910 MELROSE-ST., 33 FEET, south front between Evanston-av. and lake shore. Lot, 40 front, Honore-st., Auburn Park, lot 8—16. Address L. F. BURRELL, Freeport, Ill.

FOR SALE—NEW IMPROVED BUSINESS CORner; good location; rented for $8,000 a year, for $75,000. Address O 0 173, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME GOOD EQUITIES for sale or trade at a bargain; what have you? H. C. DUNN & CO., 407 Chamber of Commerce.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 301 TO 304 Inter Ocean Bldg., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WE INVITE INVESTORS TO INVESTIGATE OUR 10 PER CENT INCOME-PAYING PROPERTIES. WE CANNOT ADVERTISE THEM ALL, AND SOME WE ARE NOT PERMITTED TO ADVERTISE.

List No.
4,009—Cottage Grove-av. business block, near 35th-st.; rents $900 per cent paid. $42,000
4,050—Modern 2-story flats near "L" station; only 5,000
4,053—PROMINENT BUSINESS CORNER (one of the best, outside immediate business centers); low, conservative price, $14,000 per annum. 110,000
4,012—Two-story frame flats, with barn, near noble and 43d-sts.; electric cars; rents $400 per annum 3,000
3,205—Close to Grand-boulevard and "L" station, a 6-story frame flat building; A 1; leases at $1,800 per annum.. 13,000
3,546—New apartment building near 43d-st. and "L" station; rents 10 per cent net. 25,000
3,942—Choice 43d-st. corner, well improved; rents $13,000; $60,000 cash required. 120,000

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES.

EXTRA VALUES FOR THE MONEY.

3,113—Modern 12-room house close to Hyde Park; $13,500
3,957—Kenwood cottage with lot 25x132 feet, near 51st Cent. Station. 5,500
3,900—Woodlawn residence, stone front, 11 large rooms, all modern conveniences, 57th and Ill. Cent. R. R. 11,000
3,997—Modern 8-room brick house near L and cable cars, only. 4,000
3,625—Modern improvements, modern conveniences, with lot 50x165, near L station, reduced from $7,000 to 6,000
3,836—Grandboulevard residence, has 12 rooms, detached, steam heat, convenient to L station. 25,000

VACANT.

4,007—East front Cottage Grove-av., lot 50 foot front, extra depth, north of 39th-st., with good improvements $20,000
3,944—Choice 43d-st. corner east of Grand-blvd., per ft. 250
4057—Choice Cottage Grove-av. lot near 35th-st., per foot only 325
3,987—Choice Michigan-av., lot near 51st-st., per foot 200

W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
301-304 Inter Ocean Bldg, Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTH SIDE—
A BEAUTIFUL HOME
at a very low figure.
In the most select neighborhood.
10-room house, cut stone front and steps, hardwood finish, hardwood floors, elegant consoles, beautiful sideboard, hall tree, etc.; combination bookcase and writing desk all set in. Handsome mantels and gas fixtures; tiled bathroom, hot water heat, burglar alarm, and the most complete house in the company. House delivered to suit purchaser.
Price was $9,000, now $8,000; will offer $7,750 for immediate sale.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
A FEW VERY CHOICE LOTS
between Grand-av. and North-av., east of West 40th-st., in the Edgewood and Mackey subd., at $450 to $500 each on easy monthly payments.
For particulars call at the office of the owner,
JOHN F. THOMPSON,
142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
A FEW VERY CHOICE LOTS
in the most select neighborhood on
EIGHT railroads—2 Eastern, 3 Western, and 3 belt lines. FREE SWITCHING on all roads in the city; 12,500 to 245,000 square feet, with railroad switch on the property; suitable for stone, coal, or lumber yard, or manufacturing purposes.
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A BEAUTIFUL HOME
at a very low figure.
In the most select neighborhood.
10-room house, cut stone front and steps, hardwood finish, hardwood floors, elegant consoles, beautiful sideboard, hall tree, etc.; combination bookcase and writing desk all set in. Handsome mantels and gas fixtures; tiled bathroom, hot water heat, burglar alarm, and the most complete house in the company. House delivered to suit purchaser.
Price was $9,000, now $8,000; will offer $7,750 for immediate sale.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
I am authorized to sell to the highest bidder the southeast cor. of Dickey and Homan-avs., 2 story brick store and 3 flats of 5, 5, and 7 rooms, rented now at $760 per month. The property is worth over $4,000; must be sold to close up estate. Bids will be received at my office at 10:30 a. m. on Saturday, June 23.
H. O. STONE & CO.,
206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHAMPLAIN-AV., SOUTH OF 47TH, two-story, 6 and 7-room flat, all modern, semi-detached; lot 28x125, $6,750.

PORTIETH-ST., EAST OF GRAND-BLVD., two-story, brick and frame dwelling; terrace; laundry, etc., in fine order. $5,250.
WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
144 Garfield-blvd., near Dearborn-st., an elegant modern home; hardwood finish floors; price $6,250; small cash payments down; balance same as rent; house open. Inquire of
C. E. FOLLANSBEE, owner,
1456 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SIX-STORY BUILDing, 258-260 Wabash-av.; standing on 40-foot lot; leased for 99 years at a low fixed rental; rare chance with little capital to control a splendid piece of central business property. For full particulars call on the owner's exclusive agents.
EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
PRAIRIE-AV. HOUSE AT FORCED SALE.
Has cost owner over $17,000. Will sell for $11,000 will buy it if taken at once.
14-room stone-front, near 26th-st.; very choice locality; east front. This is a genuine bargain. Investigate.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO.,
92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER NORTH OF 47TH, 50x133 ..... $150.00
CALUMET-AV., north of 54th, 50x132 ..... 100.00
CHAMPLAIN-AV., south of 47th, 25x125 ..... 80.00
CHAMPLAIN-AV., CORNER 54TH, 50x125 ..... 62.50
WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOMETHING NEW—A HOUSE, 320 Bowen-av., adjoining corner Langley-av.; if you are looking for one see this before buying; all modern improvements, hardwood floors, stationary bowls in all sleeping rooms, butler's pantry, elec tric lights. For terms apply to owner, C. W. MILLS, 3200 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 55 DEARBORN-st., choice Michigan-av. home, south of 29th-st.; stone front, 22 rooms, in fine condition; best surroundings; only one block to stores, markets; 31st-st. cross lines, cable, and elevated road; only $15,000; cheapest house on boulevard.

FOR SALE—
BELOW ITS VALUE—
Calumet-av., east front, near 42d-st. 40x130; price $60 per foot. EDGAR M. SNOW & CO.,
88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—30X140 FT.; $12,000. Langley-av., near 47th-st., new 3-story flat building. Want vacant 25 feet and cash for nearly $7,500; enc., $5,000.
JOHN BOOMER, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—MODERN brown stone front 10-room residence, 3231 Groveland-av.; 2 stories, cellar, and attic; possession at once; price $9,500. PETER VAN YLISSINGEN, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR 50TH-ST.; fine flats and conveniences to L road and electric cars, 50x178 feet, at the low price of $150 per foot. Commission to brokers.
EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—49X127 FEET ON WENTWORTH-av., just south of 55th-st. boulevard; worth $120 per foot; will take $80 or make offer. Address P 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—MY MODERN STONE residence in Woodlawn, PRIDMORE, Architect, 1320 Sist-st.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL—THREE FLAT MODern; choice location; principals preferred. Address N 102, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$300 CASH BUYS $2,500 7-ROOM cottage, Lee-st. near Englewood; will rent at $18. WALKER, 94 La Salle-st., Room 44.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A FEW VERY CHOICE LOTS
between Grand-av. and North-av., east of West 40th-st., in the Edgewood and Mackey subd., at $450 to $500 each on easy monthly payments.
For particulars call at the office of the owner,
JOHN F. THOMPSON,
142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY.
THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY,
Room 205, 185 and 187 West Madison.
LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

ADVANCES—SHIELDS & BRO., LOANS—
95 Clark-st., Room 3.
Any amounts loaned on notes, mortgages, furniture, warehouse receipts, and other securities at lowest rates.

ANY SUM LOANED ON MERCHANDISE, FURNIture, notes, and other collaterals.
W. N. ALLEY, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 39.

BORROW MONEY—
Where your collaterals are safe. We charge lower rate of interest than any other collateral loan bank in the city. Large amounts to loan at a special low rate of interest. Any amount of money to loan on diamonds, watches, and jewelry.
H. BAUMAN & CO., 159 South Clark-st.

IF YOU NEED MONEY GO TO THE OLD ESTABlished and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO., they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, and any available collaterals. 145 & Madison-st. Private entrance. Lobby Brevoort Hotel.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines; same bought. 206, 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED TO HONEST PEOPLE ON furniture, pianos, also goods stored; advances made. ZEIMEK, 119 Dearborn, R. 53.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST price paid for broken, unused, or out-of-date jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE A FEW LOANS at low rates on first-class pianos, etc.; low rates. Address P H 148, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF,
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.
BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.

30 upright pianos..... $100, $125, $135, $145, $165
4 Vose & Sons..... $135, $145, $175
2 Kroeger & Sons..... $160, $175
1 Chickering & Son..... $195
4 Schaffs..... $135, $165, $175, $200
1 Mathushek..... $140
3 Deckers..... $150, $175
3 uprights..... $50, $75, $90
10 squares, all makes..... $20, to $50

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

200 new pianos to rent—$4 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
Pianos tuned, repaired, exchanged, and stored.

SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

LYON & HEALY OFFER THIS WEEK THE following slightly used and second-hand

UPRIGHTS.

Hale, 7⅓ octaves..... $100 Behr Bros., ebony..... $200
Lyon & Healy, ebony..... 225 Story & Camp..... 225
New England..... 125 Steinway, rosewood..... 250
Ludwig, 7⅓ octaves.. 150 Knabe, fancy wood.... 325
Haines Bros., cn. fin.. 175 Fischer, 7⅓ octaves.. 240
Washburn, large..... 185 Hallet & Davis..... 275
Fischer, ebony..... 175 Hazelton, rosewood.. 275
Beecher, ebony..... 195 Grovesteen & Fuller.. 100
and many others. 100 used grands and squares at very low prices. Also unapproachable values in new pianos in the latest style cases. Choice of a score of the leading makers, among them:
KNABE, HALLET & DAVIS, FISCHER, HAZELTON.
Why not make a visit of inspection to-morrow? Easy terms of payment when desired.

LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
N. B.—We sell sheet music at half price. Our store will close Saturdays at 1 p. m. during June, July, and August.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. (Established 1857.)

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS. We make KIMBALL PIANOS, REED AND PORTABLE PIPE ORGANS, also piano stool and covers. FOUR LARGE FACTORIES UNDER ONE SYSTEM OF OPERATING EXPENSES, thus enabling us to obtain the BEST RESULTS at an absolute MINIMUM OF COST.
EASY PAYMENTS if desired.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT. Pianos tuned and repaired. Old instruments taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Kimball Hall, Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
Great inducements to purchasers.
We take old pianos in exchange at full value.
Pianos sold on installments if desired.
An immense stock to select from.
Second-hand grands, uprights, and squares at nominal prices.

Pianos for rent.	Tuning.
PIANOS	The highest grade made;
ORGANS	The best manufactured!
PIANOS	Low-priced and second-hand.
ORGANS	On easy payments, or for
PIANOS	rent, from $1 per
ORGANS	month upward.
PIANOS	$50 second-hand pianos
ORGANS	from $40 upward.
PIANOS	$20 second-hand organs
ORGANS	from $10 upward.

Tuning, repairing, moving, etc.
ESTEY & CAMP, The Leading House,
233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

BUY FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.
AND SAVE THE DEALER'S PROFIT.
Conover Pianos.
Schubert Pianos.
Kingsbury Pianos.
PRICES ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST; TERMS THE EASIEST.
Chicago Cottage Organ Co.,
215 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

PIANOS TO RENT—
Six months' rental of 7¼ octave upright piano; largest stock in city to select from. Pianos exchanged, tuned, repaired, and stored.
W. W. KIMBALL PIANO CO.,
262-264 Wabash-av.

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CASH DAY'S FINE RACE

CARMICHAEL'S DERBY CANDIDATE DEFEATS LUCKY DOG.

The Colt Shows Good Speed and Wins in a Gallop and Fast Time—Lucky Dog Works On—Old Strathmeath Wins a Good Race and Fools His Owner—Pelless, Captain Reese, Salvador, and Monrovia Win the Other Hawthorne Events—General News.

There were some warm American Derby lines out at Hawthorne yesterday afternoon. Three of the four or five that will make up the Western division in next Saturday's great race were shown up. About 3:15 Ed Corrigan's gelding, Despot, with Charley Weber up, worked a mile and a half in 2:43¼ in such handsome fashion as to impress all who saw it.

Half an hour later two other Derby candidates—Cash Day and Lucky Dog—met in the fourth race at three-quarters of a mile. Lucky Dog had Covington and 107 pounds—four pounds over his race weight—up. Cash Day carried 103 pounds and Leigh. Cash Day was favorite and backed from 2½ to even money. He won in a gallop, taking the lead from Lucky Dog when he choose and in forty yards around the stretch turn. Then the Strathmore colt came on and won by three lengths and in a gallop from Lucky Dog, who was worked on a full mile and a half in about 2:47½, the first three-quarters in 1:17½ and last three furlongs in 43 seconds. Cash Day's race was a good one and in 1:17, with the half in :50¼. He will go in the Derby. So may Lucky Dog. The California colt will not do. He seems jaded and may have been drummed to death under heavy weight, as rumor declares.

The general racing was fair to see, two of the finishes being full of stir and racing prettiness. The track was slow, after noon cool and clear, 3,000 people were out, and betting was fair.

Four Favorites Win Their Races.

Four favorites won: Pelleas (C. Weber), 7 to 10; Capt. Rees (Tobin), 4 to 1; Cash Day (Leigh), evens; and Salvador (Isom), 3 to 1.

The other winners were Strathmeath (Noble), 11 to 5; and Monrovia (Carr), 6 to 1. The Strathmeath finish was good to see, and those between Salvador and Freddie L. T. and Monrovia, Burrell's Billet, and Evanatus glorious.

John Rodegap's fair Bersan—La Belle Helen gelding Pelleas, heavily backed and the favorite, won the first race, five furlongs, for 2-year-olds, coming from behind to beat Coria and Lissak through the stretch.

The second race, a mile handicap, fell to Strathmeath, who divided favoritism with Enthusiast. The Derby winner of 1891 lay away to the big bend, where he headed the Simons' pair and won with something to spare from Pat Malloy. Green Morris thought that the gong wouldn't suit Strathmeath and bet on Enthusiast, with a saver on Elva.

Capt. Rees found the going to his liking and simply walked off with the third race, a three-quarters condition affair with high weights. Elsie was a bad second and Three Forks, the good thing, a worse third.

Then came Cash Day's handsome win.

The fifth race, seven furlongs selling, was taken by Associate Judge Carroll's Salvador, backed from 5 to 3½ to 1 in the betting. Odd well he fought it out with Freddie L. T. and Folly, and, well ridden by young Isom, won by a hand's width in the last two jumps. There was much bumping on the stretch turn. With the boys reversed Freddie L. T. could not have lost.

The sixth event, seven furlongs selling, was captured by "Lakeland" O'Brien's Monrovia, a 6 to 1 shot. Well ridden by Carr the mare stood a hard drive and won a good race by a neck from Burrell's Billet, a long shot, who beat the odds-on favorite, Evanatus a head for the place. Evanatus is a bad horse and Byron McClelland wisely sold him cheap.

Wednesday's Hawthorne Entries.

First race, purse $500, 2-year-olds, penalties and allowances, 4½ furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0217.	Walkover	94	185.	Elenor	90
0206.	Lady Lilac	104	0222.	De Jure	101
0217.	Alarcon	97	187.	Lizzie N	104
0202.	Sallie Wilford	100	——.	Jovial	103
——.	May Rose	100	0227.	Wells Street	110
0177.	Esther City	103	——.	Sallie Calvert	100
0100.	Chenoa	97	(131)	Kitty Scott	100
0222.	May	94			

Nashville race.
Memphis race.
Second race, purse $600, for all ages, penalties and allowances, 7 furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0188.	Gascon	114	(0228)	Ingomar	118
(0243)	Capt. Rees	111	(0212)	Flora Thornton	104
0188.	La Jaire	85	0235.	Ethel	94

Latonia race.
Third race, $1,500 added, the Competition Stakes, sweepstakes for fillies 3 years old, 1 mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0161.	Zoulaska	117	(0236)	Amelia May	117
0220.	May Thompson	117	0216.	Lulu T	117

Fourth race, purse $500, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 1 1-16 miles:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0237.	Heanoria	82	0197.	E. H. Sherley	108
0239.	Bessie Bisland	101	0237.	Feytonia	95
0239.	Dungarven	106	0214.	Tonganoxie	95
0215.	Fakir	106			

Fifth race, purse $500, all ages, selling, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0246.	Evanatus	98	(0215)	Jennie W	97
0243.	Ruby Payne	95	(0231)	Zoella	97
——.	Winfield	81	(0232)	Mother of Pearl	98
(0239)	Major Tom	97	(0237.	Miss Patton	87

Sixth race, purse, $500, all ages, selling, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0215.	Suzette	87	0230.	Costa Rica	104
0202.	Miss Clark	86	——.	Carrinia	90
0239.	Jennie S	74	0228.	May McCarthy	100
0230.	Fred Worley	90	0215.	Joh'y Campbell	90
0230.	Bellguard	74	0173.	Tartarian	90
0190.	Tamerlane	89	0232.	Queen Bess	83

MAY BRING ON A RACING WAR.

Ed Corrigan Will Seek No License and Washington Park May Back Him.

The rejection of Hawthorne's application for membership in the Turf Congress may bring about a racing war. Before Washington Park and Hawthorne made application for membership and before the Eastern conference with the Jockey club, Ed Corrigan, representing Hawthorne, and President Wheeler and Secretary Howard, representing Washington Park, agreed to act together to protect Chicago racing interests. If the agreement stands Washington Park will not accept its election to the Western Turf Congress unless Hawthorne is also admitted to membership, and will hold its meeting, beginning next Saturday, independently and without the consent of the Jockey club's Western ally. This will bar owners racing horses over Washington Park in all except stake events from racing in any but closed stakes on Jockey club or Turf Congress tracks. This is the situation in a nutshell. The Washington Park officials did not care to talk about the situation yesterday and will not until they have deeply considered the matter.

Ed Corrigan was clear and pointed in his talk about the rejection of his application for membership. He said: "It is an exhibition of spite for what I said about the leading spirits of the congress at New York. I told the Jockey club people that Col. Clark would not pay his debts and was not a representative turfman, and that the other Turf Congress members were not representatives. That is all true. I shall not apply for any Turf Congress license. I have one from the State and am doing my business legally under it. The idea of the Turf Congress licensing Chicago tracks smacks too much of the tail controlling the dog. I do not think Washington Park will accept a membership in the congress. We agreed to stand together, and I believe the agreement will be kept. If not, Hawthorne can race all summer and the California Jockey club all winter."

SIXTEEN RACEHORSES ARE DEAD.

Roller, Kelly, and Batchelder Stables Wiped Out by a Collision.

In the six cars wrecked at Stillman Valley, Ill., Tuesday morning were twenty-five horses from Hawthorne on their way to the St. Paul meeting and owned by W. H. Roller, J. A. Batchelder, Louis Ezell, C. J. Kelly, and Charles Carmichael. The animals on the train were, with their owners, as follows:

C. H. Carmichael's
Ch. f. by Woodlands—Dawn of Day, a half sister to Cash Day.
W. H. Roller:
Blossom, 3, b. f., by Forester—Albatross.
Blossom, 3, b. f., by George Kinney—Apple Blossom.
Dalsyrian, 7, blk. g., by Dalmscardoch—Syria.
Dr. Cosby, 3, b. c., by Duke of Montrose—Fleika.
Hymn, 3, b. g., by Himyar—Una B.
Katrina C., 2, b. f., by Till Used—May Wilson.
Lester, 3, b. h., by Charnwood—Kola.
Little Fred, 6, b. h., by Tympanum—Creda.
Lady Mary, 4, b. f., by Okema—Hattie J.
Mary, 3, b. f., by Bishop—Bessie Bell.
Margie, 2, ch. f., by Zeno—Puss.
Twilight, 2, blk. f., by Accident—Santa Barbara Belle.
J. E. Cushing:
Dellwood, br. c., 3, by Harry O'Fallon—Slipalong.
Tilsit, b. c., 3, by Duke of Montrose—La Farondelle.
Wightman, br. h., 5, by Bramble—Planchette.
Lake Park, b. g., 2, by Bishop—Betsy Malone.
Louis Ezell:
Bate Murphy, 2, b. f., by Elias Lawrence—Princess Gleam.
Jack Batchelder, 7, b. g., imp. Glenalg—Hayti.
Meddler, 3, ch. c., by Long Taw—Meddle.
St. Albans, 9, b. g., by Faisetto—Crucifix.
Tom Jones, 6, b. h., by Harry O'Fallon—Verdant.
Verdant, 4, b. e., by Blue Eyes—Varina.
C. J. Kelly:
Kirkover, 6, b. h., by Attilla—The Squaw.
Kingstock, 8, b. h., by Spendthrift—Kapanga.
Lady Kelly, 3, b. f., by Jils Johnson—Etha.
St. Nicholas, 3, b. g., by Rotherhill—Gadabout.
J. A. Batchelder:
Indigo, 4, ch. c., by Hindoo—Red and Blue.
Pan Handle, 5, br. g., by Iroquois—Valerian.
Toby, Boon, and Dungarven were not among the Ezell lot as reported. None of the Ezell horses were killed. The Cushing and Dunne horses were not badly injured.

All Kelly's lot but Kingstock, and all the Roller and Batchelder horses but Blossom were killed. The horse cars were in the center of the train, with eight or ten more cars behind them.

Chicago Times Stake Weights.

The weights of those from which the field will come for the Chicago Times stakes, one and one-eighth miles for 3-year-olds and upwards, with $1,500 added, to be run Friday at Hawthorne, are as follows:

Horses	Wts.	Horses.	Wts.
Long Bee	98	Semper Lex	93
Square Fellow	96	Elva	90
Hawthorne	111	Strathmeath	114
Dungarven	102	Ingomar	107
Rudolph	116	Logan	113
Loudon	109	Carlsbad	105
Hasty	91		

Vassal and Tyro for Latonia.

Ed Corrigan will send Vassal and Tyro to Covington after the Cincinnati Hotel Handicap, one and one-quarter miles, $2,500 added, to be run at Latonia Friday. Vassal is in at 112 pounds and Tyro at 93. Charley Weber will ride the latter. Mr. Corrigan has not yet got a rider for Vassal. John Weber cannot make the weight.

Taral Buys Garrison Off Ramapo.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—"Snapper" Garrison is undecided as to whether he will start for Chicago in the morning or stay over until Thursday night and ride Sport in the Suburban. The "Snapper" was engaged to ride Ramapo in the Suburban, but Fred Taral today bought the mount from him. Taral paid Garrison $500 to stand down, with a promise of $250 additional in the event of Ramapo winning. The transaction was a unique one in every respect. According to Taral's friends "The Dutchman" has set his heart upon riding a Suburban winner. He was undergoing agreement to ride Lamplighter, and last Saturday when Gideon & Daly engaged Garrison for the Ramapo mount Thursday Lamplighter was a probable starter. The declaration of Lamplighter Monday left Taral without a leg for the race he is most anxious to win. Today, after an interview with Dave Gideon and securing his consent to his projected coup, Taral sought out the "Snapper" and the $500 quickly changed hands. Sport's Suburban post is 114 pounds, but Garrison can do 119, and he says the Sport people are willing to carry overweight if he will pilot their colt.

Boating Bits from New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 19.—[Special.]—Capt. Simpson's freshman eight from Yale opened the eyes of the Varsity crew this evening in a number of spurts on the Thames. Over and over again the freshmen beat their elder friends badly in distance ranging from one-half to a mile and three-quarters. The freshmen hit up their stroke to thirty-six, while Capt. Johnson was content with thirty-three or thirty-four. Harvard did light work today, taking no long rows. Coach Nelson Perkins came from Boston this afternoon and found his men in good condition. Coach Harry Keyes is expected any time, and, with Perkins, Waters, and Keyes, the crimson ought to clean up. George Adee, the old Yale oarsman and coach, arrived at headquarters last night.

CONNOISSEUR WINS IT

LITTLEFIELD'S COLT CAPTURES THE RICH GREAT ECLIPSE.

The Finish a Head One with Sir Galahad and Utica—Henry of Navarre Walks Off with the Belmont Stakes—Stonenell Beats Correction with Great Ease—Rubicon, Don Alonzo, Cockade, and Gold Dollar Win the Other Morris Park Events—Coney Island's Opening.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—The Morris Park June meeting closed today amid a series of thunder showers that dampened the ardor of all except the regular racegoers. The showers cooled the atmosphere and did not mar the sport to an appreciable extent. As five of the seven favorites won, followers of the money fared well. The only pronounced upset of the day came in the great Eclipse Stakes, where Waltzer, first choice at 11 to 10, failed to finish in the first three. Connoisseur, after a desperate finish with Sir Galahad and Utica, landed the big prize by the shortest of heads. It was a head finish between the three as named. Waltzer finished fourth, four lengths away, with Prince of Monaco, Paladin, and Southside behind him. The race was run in the slow time of 1:15. Southside, an added starter from the Oneck Stable, burst a blood vessel after going a quarter and Doggett was obliged to dismount and lead in the unfortunate colt. Sir Galahad and Utica ran first and second to the last few rods before the winner overhauled them.

The tabled history of the Great Eclipse Stakes is as follows:

Year.	Horse.	Wgt.	Jockey.	Time.	Value.	Track.
1880	El Rio Rey	118	Winchell	1:14	($23,750	F
1890	S. M'Clel'nd	115	Anderson	1:14	24,125	G
1891	Tammany	118	Miller	1:12¾	24,355	F
1892	Sir Walter	118	Taral	1:15½	16,750	G
1893	Domino	118	Taral	1:12¾	17,000	F
1894	Con'oiss'ur	119	Garrison	1:15	17,000	H

The absence of Domino robbed the Belmont Stakes of all interest. As nine out of every ten horsemen predicted, the Keenes dodged meeting Henry of Navarre. The McClelland colt was at the prohibitive odds of 1 to 9. Assignee got off with the track but he quickly fell to the rear. Prig showed the way for a mile and a sixteenth before Simms let Henry of Navarre pass the "all scarlet." He won pulled double by a length and a half in 1:56, Assignee twenty lengths away.

Stonenell Easily Beats Correction.

The match race resulted as predicted in these dispatches when it was made. Correction led Stonenell half a length from flag fall until beginning the final sixteenth. Then Simms shook up Stonenell and he went by the mare like a flash, winning handily by two lengths in the fast time for the track of :59.

In the early afternoon between races the bookies did business on the match, laying 4 to 5 Correction and 9 to 10 Stonenell. When the race was reached Dwyer money drove Stonenell down to 3 to 5 and Correction arose to 15 to 10.

Rubicon got home a nose before Lustre in the opening five furlongs scramble. He was a false favorite at 11 to 10. Don Alonzo, at 1 to 3, had a cake walk in the second, beating Ornus as he pleased, and Cockade, a 4 to 5 shot, won the fifth race from Windgale and Spaldimore with three lengths to spare, running the five and a half furlongs in 1:09. Cockade, a brown wagish-looking gelding by Fellowcraft out of Rosetta, the property of the Oneck Stable. Gold Dollar, at 7 to 1, captured the sixth race in a hand canter. He made the pace Daly fashion, negotiating the mile in 1:43. Will Elliott, the favorite, was a sorry last.

How the Racers Did Their Work.

MORRIS PARK, June 19.—Weather showery, track sloppy.

184 First race, all ages, non-winners at the meeting, 5 furlongs, $15 each, $1,000 added; 5 furlongs. Time 1:01¾.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
150.	Sarazen (3), 111	2	1½	1n	1n	1½	Griffin.
163.	Lustre (4), 112	4	3n	3n	2n	2d	Bergen.
142.	Will Fuso (3), 115	5	4	4	3	3d	Simms.
151.	Jim Logan, 106	7	6½	5½	4½	4	Perkins.
166.	Melba (4), 114	1	5	5	5	5	Taral.
165.	Dermont (3), 109	6	7	6	6	6	Harrison.
172.	W. Bond (3), 100	9	9	8	8	7	Blake.
178.	Tre'an (3), 111	8	8	7	7	8	Littlefield.
153.	Lizzette (5), 119	3	2	9	9	9	Hamilton.

Startfair. Won driving.
Scratched—Will Elliott, 117 pounds; and Factotum, 106.
Betting—Rubicon, 11 to 10; Luster and Ben Lomond, 15 each; Will Fonso, 20; Melba, 8; Lizzetta, 4½; Dermont, 100; Jim Logan, 110; W. Bond, 25.

185 Second race, handicap sweepstakes, all ages, non-winners at meeting, $15 each, $1,000 added, 11-16 miles. Time, 1:48¾.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
175.	D. Alonzo (4), 124	5	4½	2½	1½	1½	Simms.
179.	Ornus (3), 107	4	3½	3½	2½	2d	Griffin.
169.	Setauket (3), 91	2	2½	3½	3d	3d	Perkins.
178.	Restraint (4), 98	3	2½	4	4	4d	Reefe.
142.	Belle Helen (4), 107	1	1½	1½	1½	5	Hamilton

Start fair. Won handily.
Scratched—Treasure, 90 pounds.
Betting—Don Alonzo, 1 to 3; Ornus, 7; Setauket, 15; Roller, 7; Restraint, 25.

186 Third race, Great Eclipse Stakes, 3-year-olds, $2,500 each, value of stakes $20,000, ¾ mile. Time, 1:15.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
(154)	Connoisseur, 119	3	2½	2½	1n	1n	Littlefield.
173.	Sir Galahad, 118	2	1½	1n	1n	2n	Taral.
147.	Utica, 118	4	3½	3½	2½	3d	Simms.
151.	Waltzer, 118	1	4	4n	4	4	Griffin.
134.	Pr. of M'naco, 118	6	6	6	5	5	Perkins.
173.	Paladin, 118	5	5	5	6	6	Taral.
168.	South Side, 115	7	burst bl'd ves'l.				Doggett.

Start fair. Won driving.
Added starter—Southside, 115 pounds.
Betting—Connoisseur, 9 to 5; Sir Galahad, 12; Utica and Prince of Monaco, 20 each; Waltzer, 11 to 10; Paladin, 100; Southside, 200.

187 Fourth race, Belmont Stakes, 3-year-olds, $100 each, $2,500 added, 9 furlongs. Time, 1:56.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
(166)	H. of Navarre, 117	3	2½	2½	2d	1½	Simms.
174.	Prig, 115	2	1½	1½	1n	2n	Littlefield
174.	Assignee, 115	1	3	3	3	3	Taral.

Good start. Won pulled double.
Scratched—Lake View, 93 pounds; Joe Ripley, 112. Added starter—Assignee, 115 pounds.
Betting—Henry of Navarre, 1 to 9; Prig, 20; Assignee, 12.

188 Fifth race, 2-year-olds that have never been $500 placed, sweepstakes, $15 each, $1,000 added, 5½ furlongs. Time, 1:09.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
176.	Cockade, 115	4	1½	1½	1½	1d	Doggett.
171.	Windgale, 115	2	2n	2n	2½	2d	Littlefield
119.	Spaldimore, 115	5	2n	3½	3d	3d	Hamilton
168.	Capt. Jack, 118	3	4	4	4	4	Taral.
175.	Orchestrion, 115	1	5	5	5	5	Simms.
157.	Glensilla, 115	6	6	6	6	6	Bergen.

Good start. Won easily.
Scratched—Lake View, 93 pounds.
Betting—Cockade, 4 to 5; Windgale, 6; Spaldimore, 5; Captain Jack, 7; Glensilla, 12; Knockabout, 30.

189 Sixth race, all ages, selling, non-winners at the meeting, sweepstakes, $15 each, $1,000 added, 1 mile. Time, 1:43.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
177.	Gold Dollar (7), 103	4	1½	1½	1½	1½	Evans.
177.	Clem't'e (5), 101	2	4	3d	2½	2d	Perkins.
174.	Melody (4), 82	3	2½	2½	3d	3d	Hirsch.
166.	M. Dixie (5), 104	5	5	6	6	4	Bergen.
127.	Oporto (3), 91	3	6	5	5	5	Griffin.
138.	W. Elliott (4), 108	1	3	4	4	6	Littlefield.

Start good. Won handily.
Scratched—Augusta Belle and Motha, 104 pounds each; Treasure, 102; Bess MacDuff, 101; and Setauket, 101.
Betting—Gold Dollar and Oporto, 7 each; Clementine, 3; Melody and Miss Dixie, 12 each; Will Elliott, 9 to 5.

190 Seventh race, match, $100 each, $1,500 added, 5 furlongs. Time, :59.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
(144)	Stonenell, 5, 114	2	2	2	2	1d	Simms.
(138)	Crection, 6, 109	1	1½	1½	1½	2	Littlefield.

Won easily.
Betting—Stonenell, 3 to 5; Correction, 15 to 10.

Wednesday's Coney Island Entries.

First race, Futurity course:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
153.	Sirrocco	124	179.	Factotum	101
153.	Wernberg	116	151.	Shelley Tuttle	99
153.	Burlingham	111	153.	Derfargilla	99
——.	Uncertainty	104	170.	Stonenellie	96
55.	Lord Harry	104	76.	Sandowne	102
——.	Skedaddle	102			

Second race, 1 3-16 miles:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
(181)	Comanche	112	142.	Spread Eagle	97
——.	Candelabra	106			

Third race, 1¼ miles, selling:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
——.	Kildeer	103	18.	Silverado	88
(177)	Tom Skidmore	94	177.	Count	84
158.	Geo. Beck	103			

Fourth race, 1 mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
(178)	Armitage	122	183.	Prince Alamath	106
68.	Sir Knight	122	179.	Hartford	106
——.	Longdale	112	172.	Reiff	102
50.	Spidenham	106	——.	Enchantress	100

Fifth race, double event, 5¼ furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
186.	Prince of Monaco	125	139.	Hermanita	115
(173)	Keenan	118	172.	Prig	113
(121)	The Dutchman	118	182.	Dolabra	113
105.	Harry Reed	115	——.	Favora colt	110

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, on turf:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
(70).	Watterson	120	189.	Clementine	103
——.	Tom Rogers	110	(159)	Song and Dance	101
42.	Top Gallant	108	170.	Flirt	96
177.	Jodan	103			

Seventh race, 1 1-16 miles:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
167.	W. B.	122	160.	Lizzie	103
——.	Kildeer	105	——.	St. Michael	103
177.	Galloping King	104	——.	Fox Hound	101

Louisville Pooling on Coney Island.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 19.—[Special.]—Tonight's pooling on Wednesday's Coney Island races was as follows:

First race—Skedaddle, $15; Sirocco, $10; Wernberg, $8; Burlingham, $8; Shelly Tuttle, $5; Reiff, $5.

Second race—Comanche, $25; Candelabra, $20; Spread Eagle, $8.

Third race—Tom Skidmore, $20; George Beck, $8; Kildeer, $6; Silverado, $4; Count, $2.

Fourth race—Armitage, $20; Sir Knight, $16; Reiff, $10; field, $5.

Fifth race—Keenan, $25; The Commoner, $20; Prince of Monaco, $15; field, $7.

Sixth race—Watterson, $20; Clementine, $12; Tom Rogers, $10; field, $9.

Seventh race—Kildeer, $20; Lizzie, $15; St. Michael, $10; field, $5.

CLIFFORD IS OUT OF CONDITION.

Eugene Leigh Will Hardly Start Him or Lazzarone in the Suburban.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—Eugene Leigh went to the Gravesend track this morning to give Clifford his trial for the approaching Suburban. After a couple of slow circuits of the course the colt was sent the mile and a quarter handicap distance. He covered the mile in 1:42, the mile and a furlong in 1:58¾, and the mile and a quarter urged out in 2:11¾. Clifford was dog tired, and Leigh promptly announced that it was folly to think of sending him to the post for the Suburban. Leigh came to Morris Park this afternoon and made no secret of Clifford's condition.

"The colt is off," he said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent. "The recent hot weather may have had something to do with staling him, but my trainer, Frank Kelly, and Mr. Coulter, one of my partners in the colt, think differently. They believe a mile and a quarter to be beyond his distance. I at first feared that he was slightly touched in the wind, he labored so, but now I am inclined to think that distances like a mile or a mile and a furlong will suit him best. I have not as yet declared him out of the Suburban, but I don't see any use of starting a 2:11-horse against crack-a-jacks that can go all the way and do it in 2:07."

Leigh further said that he did not consider Lazzarone a Suburban candidate. He said that the 3-year-old was fair in his class and that he would try to earn some stakes and purses with him during the Coney Island meeting.

Henry of Navarre is a certain starter in the Suburbrn. He had a "cake-walk" in the Belmont today, worth $6,780 to the winner, and earned an eight-pound penalty. The colt is in such rare form that many think he will give Sir Walter and Ramapo a race.

Ramapo was sent a mile and a quarter at Morris Park this forenoon in 2:09. Griffin rode him and from the appearance of the lead pads he carried his Suburban impost. Banquet was sent a mile and an eighth in 1:55, and Pickpocket and Comanche both did nice gallops.

Sport was worked the Suburban distance at Brighton Beach today in 2:12 handily, and sent on the mile and a half in 2:40. If he runs kindly he will have a great look in for the big race. Charade worked a mile and a quarter at Sheepshead this morning in 2:18. Jones may conclude to send him to post in the Suburban. King Lee, the recent Western arrival, was given a strong gallop at the bay. Dick Clark's Stowaway showed him a mile and a quarter at Gravesend this afternoon in 2:11.

PRIME MINISTER'S GASCONADE.

The Colt Runs a Good Race and Wins St. Louis' Two-Year-Old Stake.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 19.—[Special.]—Today's light card drew but a small crowd to the Fair Grounds. The chief event was the Gasconade Stake for 2-year-olds, guaranteed $2,000, at five and one-half furlongs. Trenton, with Jordan up, was the favorite at 3 to 2, with Prime Minister next in favor at 5 to 1. Duillo was backed from 12 to 1, but finished a bad last. Play on the others was general, all being accorded some support except Nectar. Prime Minister got the best of a poor start, but La Grace shot right to the front and at the stretch turn was two lengths to the good of Duillo and Prime Minister, who were head and head. Duillo soon died off and Prime Minister started after the leader. He caught her in the final sixteenth and won in a driving finish by half a length. The summary:

First race, selling, purse $400, 6½ furlongs—Francis Pope, 92 pounds (E. Cochran), 8 to 1, won; Lord Wilton Brook (Ed. Flynn), 6 to 2, second; Frank Gayle, 85 (D. Hennessey), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¾. Bryan, 92 (Ham), 3 to 1; Ed Greenwood, 96 (Mosby), 4 to 1; Prince Leon, 91 (Garner), 20 to 1; and Ja Ja, 94 (F. Jackson), 30 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $400, selling, 1 mile—Renie, 101 pounds (Ham), 8 to 1, won; Texas Star, 101 (Easley), 10 to 1, second; Echo, 106 (J. Smith), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:45. One Dime, 109 (Tucker), 10 to 1; Brookwood, 106 (Bunn), 20 to 1; Gen. Marmaduke, 106 (E. Jones), 30 to 1; Luke Richards, 101 (W. Flynn), 30 to 1; Borealis, 101 (H. Shields), 8 to 5; San Blas, 102 (Davis), 20 to 1; and Pearl N., 97 (A. Barrett), 30 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, Gasconade Stakes, handicap, guaranteed $2,000, for 2-year-olds, 5½ furlongs—Prime Minister, 107 pounds (Bunn), 5 to 1, won; La Grace, 98 (Ham), 10 to 1, second; Mercury, 96 (W. Flynn), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:09½. Caprivi, 119 (J. Mooney), 6 to 1; Leonas Last, 106 (N. Hill), 8 to 1; Trenton, 119 (Jordan), 3 to 2; Nectar, 95 (A. Barrett), 30 to 1; Little John, 104 (Mosby), 8 to 1; and Duillo, 90 (E. Cochran), 8 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, purse $400, penalties and allowances, 1 mile 1:16 miles—Logan, 110½ pounds (Shields), 1 to 10, won; Little George, 110 (Washburn), 8 to 1, second; Pearline, 98 (Troxler), 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:48¾. Marina, 109 (Mosby), 30 to 1, and Leveller, 114 (F. Jackson), 50 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, selling, purse $400, one and a quarter mile—Uncle Jim, 105 pounds (Cottrill), 7 to 10, won; Gravina, 109 (Gorman), 8 to 1, second; Red Cap, 109 (Hardin), 15 to 1, third. Time, 2:12¾. Southern Lady, 105 (F. Jackson), 15 to 1; Bore, 109 (Tucker), 25 to 1; Royal Flush, 114 (Boyle), 12 to 1; Mattie H., 109 (Lynch), 40 to 1, and Jamestown, 109 (Shields), 7 to 1, ran unplaced.

Sixth race, purse $400, selling, 6½ furlongs—Guido, 106 pounds (Gorman), 6 to 5, won; Remono, 96 (Mosby), 8 to 1, second; Carolina Queen, 89 (Garver), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:21. Oxford, 89 (W. Flynn), 6 to 1; B. F. Fly Jr., 82 (A. Barrett), 15 to 1; and Toushway, 106 (Cradle), 12 to 1, ran unplaced.

Wednesday's St. Louis entries are:

First race, 7 furlongs—Bugle, 99 pounds; Tom Kelly, 102; Ataman, 102; Smuggler, 104; Little Dorrit, 107; Larry Farrell, 114; Old Pepper, 114; Royal Scout, 114.

Second race, 1 mile—Sir Planet, 110 pounds; Dixie V., 110; Texas Star, 110; Kildare, 110; Character, 110; Belshazzar, 110; Beverly, 110; Cocheco, 110; Red Jim, 110; Mahlen T., 110; Excelsior, 110; Henry Owsley, 110; Ja Ja, 110; Castanet, 110; Charlie B., 110.

Third race, 4¼ furlongs—Duillo, 103 pounds; Grantville, 103; Blue Bonnet, 103; Maud McMillan, 103; Black Satin, 103; Maquon, 103; Black Tiger, 103; Danlan, 103; Christine, 103; Hands Off, 103; Beauregard, 103; Lexington Belle, 103; Bessie, 106; Gov. Hagood, 106; Valedor, 106; Mercury, 106.

Fourth race, 1½ miles—Wekota, 92 pounds; Pekin, 95; Wauhatchie, 96; Simrock, 100; Chisholm, 107; Logan, 113.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Billy McKenzie, 95 pounds; Royal Lady, 95; Mary Tonsion, 95; Starling, 102; Amanda P., 102; Pirate Chief, 102; Rosa Sonder, 102; Sunset, 102; Bound Brook, 107; Dart, 107; Jim Hogg, 107; John Dunn, 107; The General, 107; Cedar Brook, 107.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Vennsburg, 87 pounds; Deceit, 88; John McGarrigle, 92; Constantine, 93; Fagin, 95; Pagan, 100; Sullivan, 105; Tim Murphy, 106; Geraldine, 108; Chiswick, 107.

Stake Races at Ascot Heath, England.

LONDON, June 19.—The Ascot Stakes, two miles, worth about $5,000 to the winner, was run at Ascot Heath, Berkshire, today. A. Taylor Jr.'s Aborigine, 4 years old, 110 pounds, 100 to 12, won; Sir R. Jardine's Red Ensign, 4 years old, 100 to 14, 123 pounds, second; T. Wadlow's Spindle Leg, 4 years old, 8 to 1, 88 pounds, third. The Prince of Wales Stakes, worth about $5,000 to the winner, for 3-year-old colts carrying 122 pounds and fillies carrying 117 pounds, one mile and five furlongs, was won by Henry Milner's Contract, Lord Bradford's Beighterton second, Douglas Baird's Sempronius third. Contract is by Isonomy—Wedding Ring. The Gold Vase, value $1,000, distance about two miles, was won by Quasitum, 4 years old, a chestnut colt, by Hagioscope, out of Strange Lady. Lord Cadogan's black filly Sarana, 3 years old, by Saraband, out of Wild Hyacinth, was second, and Barmecide, aged, a chestnut horse, by Barcaldine, out of La Trappe, owned by Mr. J. B. Burton, was third.

Cook County High School Tennis.

The Cook County High School boys continue their clever tennis playing at Gale's court, Oak Park, for gold medals and the school championship. Two doubles were played yesterday afternoon and two singles in the preliminaries, all first rounds.

FIELDERS DO THE ACT.

TERRY GETS BETTER SUPPORT AND THE CHICAGOS WIN.

Jiggs Parrott Makes a Circus Catch in the Ninth Which Helps Sadden the Cleveland Crowd—Baltimore Has It Easy with Boston and Brooklyn Defeats Washington—Pittsburg and Cincinnati the Other League Winners—Games in the Western League and Association.

Brooklyn climbed over Pittsburg and Cleveland into fourth position yesterday.

The standing of the clubs follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct
Baltimore	41	30	11	.732
Philadelphia	42	28	14	.667
Boston	48	31	17	.646
Brooklyn	44	27	17	.614
Pittsburg	47	28	19	.596
Cleveland	42	25	17	.595
New York	45	24	21	.533
St. Louis	48	20	28	.417
Cincinnati	44	16	28	.363
Chicago	45	15	30	.333
Washington	47	14	33	.298
Louisville	45	11	34	.244

National League games scheduled for today are: Chicago at Cleveland, Louisville at Pittsburg, Cincinnati at St. Louis, Brooklyn at Washington, Baltimore at Boston, and Philadelphia at New York.

BASEBALL BATTLE OF OLDTIMERS.

Chicago Beats Cleveland Through Giving Better Fielding Support.

CLEVELAND, O., June 19.—[Special.]—It was a battle of the has-beens today, and in trying to demonstrate who was the poorest has-been of the lot, "Buck" Ewing drew the blue label. He was instrumental in Cleveland's defeat, although the Chicagos really played the better ball. Two resurrected pitchers were in the box, and Terry was quite as wild as Knauss, but his support was much better. "Jiggs" Parrott made a circus catch in the ninth inning that clinched the whole affair. The first run was scored by the Colts. In the second inning with two hands out "Jiggs" Parrott made a base hit. It wasn't much of a hit, but "Jiggs" beat the ball to first. Terry was sent to first on a base on balls and then Knauss made a pitch so wild that Parrott scored from second base.

In the fourth inning Cleveland saw Chicago's two and went one better. With one hand out Tebeau made a clean hit to center field and McGarr followed with another. Virtue was put out at first, Zimmer met one of Terry's few fast ones and banged the ball far into left field, two runs scoring. Cleveland was on Easy street until the eighth inning, then Ryan got a base on balls for a start and Uncle got on the base line and informed the crowd that Chicago would win the game right there. Dahlen hit a long fly to Ewing, who muffled it, and Ryan went to third while Dahlen got to second. "Bets are all off," yelled a man in the crowd. Had Ewing caught the ball he could easily have held Ryan at first. Wilmot made a hit to left field and Ryan and Dahlen came home. Wilmot stole third. Anson went out and Lange hit for two bases, sending Wilmot home.

In the ninth Terry began with a hit. Kittridge sacrificed. Knauss gave three men bases on balls in succession, forcing one run over the rubber, and that was the end of Chicago's scoring. Cleveland made quite a pull in the ninth, but "Jiggs" Parrott was too high and pulled it out of the air. The score:

CLEVELAND.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	HE	LB
Childs, 2b	4	0	1	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
Burkett, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
McKean, ss	3	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Ewing, rf	3	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Tebeau, 1b	4	1	2	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
McGarr, 3b	3	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
Virtue, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Zimmer, c	3	0	1	4	2	0	1	0	0	1	2
Knauss, p	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	31	2	5	27	13	2	2	1	5	2	8

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	HE	LB
Ryan, rf	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Dahlen, 2b	4	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	1	1
Wilmot, lf	3	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	3
Anson, 1b	5	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lange, cf	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irwin, ss	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Parrott, 3b	4	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terry, p	2	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
Kittredge, c	3	0	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	31	5	5	27	11	4	3	1	8	3	9

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Base hits	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	5
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	5
Base hits	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	5

Place and date—Cleveland, June 19. Exact attendance—800. Earned runs, Cleveland, 2. Two-base hit—Lange. Sacrifice hit—Kittredge. Double plays—Irwin-Anson; Parrott-Anson. Wild pitches—Knauss, 2. Hit by pitched ball—McGarr, Zimmer, Ryan. Umpires—Lynch. Time of game—2:00.

Baltimore, 13; Boston, 8.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—Baltimore won by clean, sharp hitting, aided by errors of Ganzel. Staley was hit very freely and fielded his position poorly. The score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
McGraw, 3b	2	2	2	1	0	Lowe, 2b	3	2	3	2	0
Keeler, rf	2	2	1	1	1	Long, ss	1	2	4	5	0
Brodie, cf	1	0	0	1	0	Duffy, cf	3	1	0	2	0
Brouthers, 1b	2	3	9	0	0	McCarthy, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Kelly, lf	1	2	1	0	0	Nash, 3b	1	1	0	3	1
Reitz, 2b	1	2	3	5	1	Tucker, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Jennings, ss	2	3	1	1	0	Bannon, rf	0	3	0	0	1
Robinson, c	1	1	1	6	0	Ganzel, c	0	1	3	0	1
Hawke, p	0	1	1	0	2	Staley, p	0	0	0	0	3
Totals	13	16	27	14	4	Totals	8	13	27	13	6

Baltimore	2	0	4	0	4	2	0	1	0	—13
Boston	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Baltimore, 8; Boston, 5. Home runs—Duffy (2), Hawke. Two-base hits—Lowe, Bannon, Keeler, Brouthers (3). Sacrifice hits—Brodie (2), Long, Nash. Stolen bases—McGraw (3), Brouthers (1). First base on balls—Hawke, Lowe (2), Duffy, Tucker, Staley, Robinson (3), Kelly. First base on errors—Baltimore, 4; Boston, 2. Wild pitch—Staley. Struck out—By Hawke, Nash and Bannon; by Staley, Reitz. Double plays—Long-Lowe-Tucker (2); Long-Tucker-Jennings, Reitz-Brouthers. Attendance—1,994. Umpire—Emslie. Time—2:05.

Brooklyn, 11; Washington, 6.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—Wild delivery by both Gastright and Maul yielded runs in the early part of the game, and when they were retired Kennedy and Petty were more effective. Attendance, 1,900. The score:

Washington.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Ward, 2b	2	0	3	1	0	Daly, 2b	3	2	3	3	3
Hassam'r, 3b	0	0	2	3	2	Corcoran, ss	2	3	5	1	1
Abbey, cf	1	0	3	0	0	Tredway, lf	1	3	0	1	1
Dugdale, c	1	1	1	3	0	Griffin, cf	2	3	3	0	1
Bellach, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Shindle, 3b	2	1	0	2	0
Tebeau, lf	1	0	4	0	1	Burns, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Carlw't'n, 1b	1	2	10	0	1	Foutz, 1b	1	1	7	1	0
Radford, ss	0	1	1	2	1	Dailey, c	0	0	9	2	1
Maul, p	0	0	0	2	0	Gastright, p	1	0	0	1	0
Petty, p	1	0	0	1	0	Kennedy, p	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	9	10	24	13	5	Totals	11	13	27	13	7

Washington	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	—9
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	8	—11

Earned run—Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Hassamaer, Griffin, Corcoran. Three-base hits—Daly, Corcoran, Foutz, Kennedy. Stolen bases—Cartright, Foutz. Bases on balls—Off Maul, 4; off Gastright, 3; off Kennedy, 3. Struck out—By Gastright, 6; by Kennedy, 1. Wild pitch—Maul, 1. Time—2:00. Umpire—McQuaid.

Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 2.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 19.—Today's game was virtually a pitchers' contest. The Browns were unable to hit Chamberlain effectively, while the visitors found Hawley often enough to win by a close margin. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Latham, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
Frank, lf	0	1	3	0	0	Hoy, cf	0	1	6	0	0
Shugart, cf	0	0	1	3	0	Holliday, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Miller, 2b	0	1	0	3	2	McPhee, 2b	1	1	3	4	0
Connor, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	Vaughn, c	1	1	4	0	0
Quinn, 2b	1	0	2	2	0	Donovan, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Ely, ss	1	2	3	2	0	Smith, ss	1	1	1	4	0
Peitz, c	0	1	6	3	0	Comisky, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Hawley, p	0	0	0	3	0	Chamb'rlin, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	2	7	27	18	4	Totals	3	6	27	11	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Two-base hits—Quinn, Ely. Stolen bases—Shugart, 1; Ely, 2. Double play—Ely-Quinn. First on balls—Off Hawley, 2; off Chamberlain, 4. Struck out—By Hawley, 3; by Chamberlain, 4. Time—2:00. Umpire—O'Rourke.

Pittsburg, 4; Louisville, 9.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 19.—Louisville batted Pittsburg's new pitcher hard and won with ease. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Smith, lf	0	1	2	3	1	Brown, cf	2	1	1	0	1
Donovan, rf	1	2	1	1	0	Pfeffer, ss	1	1	4	9	3
Beckley, 1b	0	0	11	0	1	Twitchell, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Stenzel, cf	1	2	2	0	0	Grim, c	2	3	1	1	0
Lyons, 3b	0	0	0	5	2	Weaver, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Shoneck, ss	0	2	3	3	0	Rieh'de'n, 2b	0	1	6	3	0
Bierb'r, 2b	0	0	4	4	0	Denny, 3b	1	0	1	0	0
Merritt, c	0	1	3	5	0	Remming, c	3	2	1	0	0
Easton, p	0	0	0	1	2	O'Rourke, 1b	0	1	12	1	0
Sheibeck*	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	4	8	27	17	6	Totals	9	12	27	14	3

* Sheibeck batted for Easton.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—4
Louisville	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	3	—9

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; Louisville, 4. Two-base hits—Donovan, Stenzel. Three-base hits—Merritt, Pfeffer, Grim, Remming (2). Sacrifice hits—Lyons, Easton. Stolen bases—Brown, Twitchell. Double plays—Pfeffer-Richardson-O'Rourke, Pfeffer-O'Rourke. First base on balls—Off Easton, 1; off Remming, 3. Hit by pitcher—Grim. Struck out—By Easton, 1. Passed ball—Merritt. Time—1:45. Umpire—Hurst.

WESTERN LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

Detroit, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, and Sioux City the Winners Yesterday.

Detroit is finally out of last place in the Western League table and the Brewers are at the foot. Indianapolis, too, gained a point yesterday, passing Grand Rapids. The standing now is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Sioux City	42	33	9	.786
Kansas City	42	27	15	.643
Toledo	44	28	16	.636
Minneapolis	43	23	20	.535
Indianapolis	46	19	27	.413
Grand Rapids	48	19	29	.396
Detroit	44	13	31	.295
Milwaukee	35	10	25	.286

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 19.—The Detroit club knocked out two pitchers, freely hitting two others. The score:

Grand Rapids	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—9
Detroit	12	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	*	—17

Batteries—Parker, Watkins, Killeen, Welsh, Rhines and Spies, Gayle and Hurley. Base hits—Grand Rapids, 14; Detroit, 16. Errors—Grand Rapids, 3; Detroit, 4.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—Indianapolis earned today's game with Toledo by hard hitting. The score:

Indianapolis	2	0	0	5	3	2	0	1	3	—16
Toledo	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	—5

Batteries—Phillips and Murphy; Rettger and Summers. Hits—Indianapolis, 22; Toledo, 8. Errors—Indianapolis, 4; Toledo, 7.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 19.—Heavy hitting by the Huskers won today's game from the Brewers. The score:

Sioux City	0	1	3	0	3	0	2	2	1	—12
Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	—7

Batteries—Cunningham and Twinsham; Hastings, Stevens, and Lohman. Base hits—Sioux City, 8; Milwaukee, 10. Errors—Sioux City, 4; Milwaukee, 3.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 19.—Minneapolis knocked Mauck out of the box in two innings today, and Daniels, who succeeded him, was also hit hard. The score:

Kansas City	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	—10
Minneapolis	2	5	1	0	2	0	2	0	*	—12

Batteries—Mauck, Daniels, and Donohue; Parvin and Burrell. Hits—Kansas City, 9; Minneapolis, 15. Errors—Kansas City, 1; Minneapolis, 3.

WESTERN LEAGUE ASSOCIATION BALL GAMES.

Lincoln, Quincy, Des Moines, and Rock Island the Winners Yesterday.

Lincoln advanced two pegs into fourth place yesterday. The Western Association standing now is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Rock Island	38	24	14	.632
St. Joseph	39	23	16	.590
Omaha	38	20	18	.526
Lincoln	39	20	18	.526
Jacksonville	39	20	19	.513
Peoria	39	19	20	.487
Des Moines	40	18	22	.450
Quincy	39	11	28	.282

QUINCY, Ill., June 19.—The game today was exciting. The score:

Quincy	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Peoria	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Batteries—McDougal and Johnson; Behne and Terrien. Errors—Quincy, 3; Peoria, 0. Base hits—Quincy, 6; Peoria, 4.

ST. JOSEPH Mo., June 19.—The score today was:

Lincoln	4	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	*	—9
St. Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Batteries—Johnson and Stein; Johnson and Speer. Hits—Lincoln, 8; St. Joe, 5. Errors—Lincoln, 1; St. Joe, 3.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., June 19.—The Rock Island club defeated the Jacksonvilles today. The score:

Rock Island	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	—10
Jacksonville	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Hits—Rock Island, 9; Jacksonville, 7. Errors—Rock Island, 1; Jacksonville, 3. Batteries—Senier and Zess, Caplinger and Snyder.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 19.—Des Moines won by superior field work. The score:

Des Moines	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—7
Omaha	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	—5

Hits—Des Moines, 10; Omaha, 13. Errors—Des Moines, 2; Omaha, 5. Batteries—Burrell and Jones; Whitehall and Moran.

WON EASILY BY "THE TRIBUNES."

They Defeat the "Herald" Nine by a Score of 13 to 7.

THE TRIBUNE and *Herald* teams played the opening game of the Newspaper League yesterday, THE TRIBUNE winning easily by a score of 13 to 7. The victory was clearly due to the terrific batting of THE TRIBUNES, while Abbott had the *Herald* batters well puzzled every time they faced him, and at no stage after the opening inning was the result in doubt. Snow, Randall, and Larson set a fast pace in the race for batting averages. The score:

Tribune.	R	B	P	A	E	*Herald.*	R	B	P	A	E
Snow, ss	3	4	1	6	3	Lynch, c	1	1	10	1	1
Randall, 2b	2	3	6	2	2	Rapp, 3b	0	0	3	3	4
Mint, c.f	0	0	1	1	0	Goodwin, p	1	1	8	0	1
O'Conn'r, 3b	1	1	2	3	1	Goggin, 1b	2	1	8	1	0
Owen, r.f	1	2	0	1	0	Wilmsn, l.f	1	2	0	0	1
Y'gren, 1b	2	3	8	0	0	Smith, ss	0	1	1	0	0
Clark, l.f	0	1	0	0	1	Alquist, 2b	1	0	1	0	0
Larsen, c	4	3	3	0	0	Hemes, c.f	1	0	0	0	0
Abbott, p	1	1	1	6	1	Rideno'r, r.f	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	13	19	27	20	10	Totals	7	7	24	14	8

TRIBUNE	2	3	1	3	0	2	0	2	*	—13
Herald	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	—7

Home run—Lynch. Two-base hits—Owen, Larson. Three-base hits—Snow, Randall, Mint, O'Connor, Youngreen, Goggin. Passed balls—By Larson, 4; by Lynch, 1. Hit by pitched ball—O'Connor. Umpire—Quest. Time of game—2:00.

Southern League Games.

At Atlanta, Ga.—Atlanta, 4; Mobile, 3. Atlanta, 4; Mobile, 3.

At Savannah, Ga.—Memphis, 7; Savannah, 4. Memphis, 7; Savannah, 5.

At Charleston, S. C.—Charleston, 4; Nashville, 0.

At Macon, Ga.—Macon, 17; New Orleans, 16.

Miscellaneous Baseball Games.

At Muncie, Ind.—Anderson, 18; Muncie, 10.

At Mowequa, Ill.—Mowequa, 6; Decatur, 5.

At Erie, Pa.—Erie, 12; Springfield, 2.

Standing of College Baseball Teams.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 19.—[Special.]—The standing of the distinctively college teams in games among themselves this season is as follows:

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Team.	Won.	Lost.
Pennsylvania	9	4	Brown	6	8
Princeton	9	4	Cornell	1	5
Yale	5	4	Georgetown	3	7
Harvard	5	6			

The above list does not include any games with clubs not belonging to colleges. Pennsylvania challenged Yale to a third game and it refused. Therefore Pennsylvania claims the game.

NEGROES WILL NOT BE ADMITTED.

American Railway Union Refuses to Associate with Colored Men.

Colored men will not be admitted to fellowship in the American Railway Union. This was decided yesterday when by a vote of 112 to 100 the provision of the new constitution that only those "born of white parents" should be eligible to membership was adopted. When the result was announced the delegates opposed to the admission of the negro gave three cheers. The result of the contest was a defeat for President Debs and the officers, all of whom, excepting the organizers from the South, were in favor of admitting colored men.

The question of the advisability of a daily or semi-weekly newspaper in the city was raised, and the committee's report recommending that the *Railway Times* be made a daily and that a monthly magazine be established was adopted. The declaration in the preamble in favor of an insurance department, both for life and disability benefits, both optional with members, was approved. The question of the location of the general union's headquarters was the first one to come up for discussion under the constitution proper. The committee reported in favor of Chicago. On the vote Chicago won the location by a large majority. Resolutions thanking Mayor Hopkins and William C. Hollister for aid given the Pullman strikers were adopted.

At the afternoon session the discussion on the constitution was resumed, the most important section being No. 4, in which it was provided that the Board of Directors shall elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer in June of each year. This the convention opposed and finally voted down. A minority report submitted by R. B. Ray, Murfreesboro, Ill., providing for the election of officers by the delegates in convention, was adopted by a close vote. Another section, which was adopted, provides that the conventions of the organization shall be held every four years, so that as it now stands the constitution provides the officers and directors terms of four years.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria;
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Swell suits for the Derby—a gathering great and gay—correctly reflecting all of Fashion's freshest fancies. Modish frocks of this character were never offered at *these* prices:

Derby Suits—blazer, short and very stylish—very full skirt—made of genuine English ducks, in plain white and fancy figures—special today at **12.75**

Derby Suits—in the latest novelty linen hopsacking—large reveres and full back blazer—strapped seams—fancy striped vests—special today at **$22**

Derby Suits—three pieces—blazer, vest, and skirt—four proper shades of gray and two of brown—English worsteds—very stylish—special today at **$18**

Derby Suits—in dotted Swiss lawns—beautifully lace trimmed—ultra fashionable—special today at $22 and **16.50**

Derby Suits—in fancy striped and figured batiste—with pleated fronts—waist and skirt handsomely trimmed with lace—special today at **$10**

Silk suits—a rare showing of recherche effects—from $15 to $45.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Silks—remarkable retailing.—This will be a great day in Chicago's popular silk center—for silks of high degree will go for half and third the common cost.

A special lot Cheney Bros.' celebrated $1 printed pongee silks in ten late colorings—65c printed Japanese silks, choicest designs—and striped and plaid washable Habutai silks—for this occasion **35c**

89c Lyons printed Japanese silks, a vast and varied collection of figures, dots, stripes, and floral effects—also 27-inch Lyons dye black Jap. silk—for this occasion **45c**

$1.25 novelty silks, including printed warp princess glace, Pekin stripes, satin merveilleux, and changeable figured taffetas—the season's choicest—for this occasion **69c**

FORCED TO GO TO RACINE TO WED.

Mr. Snow and Miss Underwood Embarrassed by Laws Regarding First Cousins.

In St. Luke's Episcopal Church at Racine, Wis., yesterday Miss Frances Underwood of Hutchinson, Kas., and Chester B. Snow Jr. of Harwich, Mass., first cousins, were married by the Rev. Arthur Piper. About thirty friends and relatives of the young couple from Chicago were there as witnesses to the ceremony. A reception was held last evening at the residence of their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Underwood, No. 3022 Prairie avenue, to which 100 guests were invited. Much against the will of their parents and relatives generally they became engaged a year ago. The bride, born in Chicago, has lived with her parents at Hutchinson for the last six years. She is the daughter of B. W. Underwood, of the packing-house firm of Fowler & Underwood. The groom's home is on Cape Cod. They could not have the ceremony performed in Kansas. The laws of that State forbid first cousins marrying. Neither could they have the ceremony performed at the residence of any of their numerous relatives in Chicago as the laws of Illinois also forbid such marriages. By way of compromise they agreed to meet each other in Chicago and go to Racine, Wis., where the statutes are favorable. The groom's best man, Capt. Frank Phinney of Worcester, Mass., and three or four intimate friends went to Racine in advance and made the preparations for the ceremony. Other friends went up yesterday morning. Luncheon was served at the new Racine Hotel after which the entire company returned to this city in a private car and all attended the reception last evening.

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL
Nothing known to science at the present day has been such a healthful stimulator and built up MEN and WOMEN as this great medicinal whiskey, which is the only pure whiskey upon the market.
It is specially valuable this season of the year for counteracting bad foods, impure water, malaria, and summer complaints.
It can be obtained of all reliable druggists and grocers, and all persons should insist upon having DUFFY'S and not be persuaded to take any other. Send for illustrated pamphlet.
DUFFY'S MALT WHISKEY CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

BIDS WANTED.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SALT LAKE CITY, May 23, 1894.—Proposals for furnishing school supplies will be received by the Board of Education until 12 m., Wednesday, June 27th, 1894. All bids are to be made for furnishing and delivering at the office of the Board not later than August 20th, 1894. Bids are desired on each article separately in the quantity required as well as on the entire bill, and must in each case be accompanied by samples marked by their price and the name of the bidder. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids: 300 gross school pens; 50 gross penholders; 100 M 6½-inch best German slate pencils; 40 M lead pencils; 100 gross crayon, assorted colors, high quality; 1,000 gross enameled school crayon; 100 dozen M. R. erasers; 6 M. prismatic rubber erasers; 1,500 school slates (single), 6x9 inches, cloth bound; 12 dozen rubber tipped blackboard pointers; 100 boxes of Bradley's word builders (long, narrow form); 50 boxes of educational toy money; 24 Gem pencil sharpeners; 200 dozen sand paper disks for Gem sharpeners; 5 gallons school mucilage (in quart bottles); 18 dozen 3-ounce empty mucilage bottles, with caps and brushes; 1 dozen 8-inch mounted globes, without meridian circles; 1,225 dozen Bradley's weaving mats and fringes as follows: 800 dozen (1099) 4½x4½; 300 dozen (1049) 5x7; 75 dozen (1061) 5x7; 75 dozen (1062) 5x7; 75 dozen (1063) 5x7; 125 packages of Bradley's parqueting paper as follows: 10 packages of each form, except half square 6b; 800 boxes water colors, with two brushes for each box; 100 M sheets (in tabs of 100) examination paper, printed heading; 200 M sheets drawing paper; 400 M sheets manifolding paper; 20 M lead pencil tablets (50 pages each); 15 M ink tablets (50 pages each); 10 M sheets of ruled music paper; 11 reams parchment drawing paper cut in various sizes for map drawing and color work. Specimens of the last seven named articles or any desired explanation may be obtained at the office of the Board of Education.

J. B. MORETON,
Clerk Board of Education.

Violins In endless variety at greatly reduced prices. From $3.00 to $2000. we present instruments fully double the value of those to be obtained elsewhere. Ask to see the genuine Old Violins that we are offering at $25.00. Visitors cordially welcome.
Lyon & Healy
Wabash-ave. and Adams-st.
N.B.—We sell SHEET MUSIC at Half-Price

SCHWARZ'S DYE HOUSE
DYEING AND CLEANING
ladies' and gentlemen's garments; also household goods of every variety. Write for instruction pamph let and price list. Goods called for and delivered, or RECEIVED AND RETURNED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
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South Side Office, 135 Dearborn St. West Side Office, 500 W. Madison St.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.
(Alterations in corner building do not affect our premises.)

Annual June Clearing Sale.

Prior to our semi-annual inventory (June 30th) prices throughout the store are *revised*. *The purchasing power of a dollar* was never so great as it will be during the remaining days of this *Special Sale*.

Ladies' Waist Dept.—3d Floor.

The largest assortment of **Fine Silk Waists** in the city. Every one of them bears the imprint of the latest fashions, and at present **marked prices** are very much **under** regular values.

Our Special **$1.95 Silk Waist.**—Thousands of ladies' are bearing testimony to the great value there is in this waist. We place on sale Wednesday morning about 500, fresh from our factory, Blue and Black grounds, with figures and stripes, in sizes from 34 to 42. This waist is actually worth $4.00.

A beautiful line of Habutai Silk Waists, very artistically made (a ladies' waist in every particular)— **$4.95**

An excellent Black China Silk Waist, made from a quality of silk that insures satisfactory wear, and in such a pretty style as to please the wearer, at— **$4.50**

Ladies' Cloaks.

Such an array of Bargains in desirable Outside Garments cannot be easily duplicated. We have carefully revised the prices on all Cloaks to such a point as will undoubtedly effect quick sales.

Wraps and Capes made of Silk, Moires, Satins, and Cloths, in both black and colors, trimmed with jet, laces, braids, etc.:

$20.00 Wraps reduced to— $7.50
25.00 Wraps reduced to— 12.50
35.00 Wraps reduced to— 15.00
45.00 Wraps reduced to— 20.00
65.00 Wraps reduced to—